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WHOLE No. 2387.

MAKES A NEW RULE

Physicians Must Understand English.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Hereafter no physician who is unable to speak the English language will be given a certificate allowing him to practice his profession in the Hawaiian Territory. The resolution to that effect was adopted by the Board of Health yesterday only after an animated discussion between the lay and the medical members, in which the former insisted that a knowledge of the English language was not a necessary adjunct to the learning of a medical practitioner. The physicians were in the majority at the meeting, however, and the new rule, providing that examinations in the future may be held only in the English language was adopted by a vote of three to two.

President Sloggett opened the discussion by stating that he had consulted with some of the members of the Medical Examiners and they were anxious to have the Board of Health take such steps as they wished, regarding the examinations in the English language. He did not believe it to be advisable to adopt the plan of employing an official interpreter, because the ordinary layman knew so very little of the technical terms employed by the medical fraternity.

Mr. Dole said that he did not approve of such a rule, as there were not more than one-tenth of the people in the Hawaiian Islands whose mother tongue was English. "It seems to me," said he, "that if an educated man can speak only Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese or Portuguese, just because he is not competent to speak English, but is qualified as a medical man, is no reason why he should not be allowed to treat people of his own race."

"But he doesn't remain among people of his own race," suggested Dr. Cooper. "I have thought the matter over since the last meeting," said Dr. Moore, "and I believe it is for the common good to compel every physician who wishes to practice in Hawaii in the future to have an understanding of the English language."

"There are forty thousand Japanese here," reported the Attorney General, "and you want to say that skilled practitioners can't attend them, simply because they don't understand English. Nine-tenths of these Japanese physicians can speak the English language and the rule would not affect them," replied Dr. Cooper.

"I don't see why we should bar anyone who is an able physician from practicing his profession, simply because he doesn't understand our language. It isn't giving them a fair show," said E. A. Mott-Smith.

"In every other country an American physician has to understand the language of the people he seeks to treat, before he is allowed a license to practice," suggested Dr. Sloggett.

"I don't believe a qualification as to knowledge of English has anything to do with skill as a medical practitioner," replied Mr. Dole.

"All that is desired is that the applicant for a certificate have a sufficient knowledge of English to undertake the examination," said Dr. Cooper.

At this juncture Dr. Moore moved for a reconsideration of the motion adopted at the last meeting, in which the Board of Medical Examiners was authorized to employ an official interpreter, and by a vote of three to two that motion was stricken from records. Drs. Sloggett, Moore and Cooper, voting in favor of the proposition, and Mott-Smith and Dole voting "no."

By the same vote a resolution was adopted instructing the Board of Medical Examiners to consider English as the official language of the board and in the future all physicians applying for admission to practice in the Territory must pass such examination. The various foreign consuls are to be notified of this action on the part of the Board of Health.

CORONATION JEWELRY.

Mrs. Bradley Martin's Tiara Will Cost \$250,000.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Preparations for King Edward's coronation are already taking definite and costly shape. Mrs. Bradley Martin is having a tiara made in Paris. It is rumored, at a cost of \$250,000. It is a replica of the diadem which shone on the head of Empress Josephine. Queen Alexandra, not to be outdone by the resident American, is having the Kohinoor diamond set in her new crown. The inclusion of this stone will make her crown the most valuable in the world, a distinction now held by the King of Portugal. Peeresses are trying to outvie each other in the brilliancy of the tiaras. Lady Kilmorey, one of the most beautiful women in London, the wife of the Earl of Kilmorey, who was a boyhood friend of the King, Lady Londonderry, the Duchess of Devonshire and the Duchess of Portland are all said to be spending vast sums in order to celebrate the coronation by a display of jewelry worthy of the occasion.

It is reported that King Edward, at the coronation, will confer the semi-royal title of Duke of Inverness on the Duke of Pife, son-in-law of His Majesty.

WHAT THEY ATE THANKSGIVING DAY.



ANOTHER DENSE FOG.

Close of a Week of Abnormal Weather in England.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—From 12 to 20 degrees of frost, unprecedented at this time of the year, and a dense fog in most parts of the country, are winding up a week notable for its abnormal weather, and are adding to the long list of casualties occasioned by the recent gales. Railroad traffic in and around London is seriously dislocated, while train collisions are reported from various points. The most serious of these was on the London, Chatham & Dover line, when 17 persons were injured. All traffic on the River Thames is at a standstill, and several accidents preceded the fog. The fog in South London is so dense that road traffic is almost impracticable. Omnibus passengers have been forced to leave the vehicles and walk. Notwithstanding the density of the fog, the Automobile Club turned out in force for its annual spin today. Hundreds of cars proceeded in the display and gingerly felt their way through the darkness. The Channel steamers are greatly delayed by the fog. There was skating today in some parts of the kingdom.

The fog in Liverpool is so dense that cross-river traffic was almost suspended. Sailings were postponed, and arriving vessels anchored outside the Mersey. Football matches in many parts of the kingdom have been abandoned on account of the fog.

Sixty overdue ships arrived at Shields today. Many of them were in a dilapidated condition, owing to the storm. Wreckage continues to wash ashore.

CHINESE CANNOT PROCEED.

Decision in Case of Those at San Francisco en Route to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—In the cases of eighty or more Chinese who recently arrived at San Francisco en route to Mexico, and who were refused permission to proceed by the immigration authorities on the ground that their ultimate purpose was to cross the Mexican frontier into the United States, contrary to law, the Treasury Department will instruct the collector that the collector of the Treasury has held that there is no appeal to the department in such cases, and, therefore, his adverse action will stand. The matter was referred to the attorney general, who declines to give an opinion, on the ground that the cases are now before the courts. The department has taken a firm stand against permitting Chinamen to cross the United States into Mexico, as investigation has disclosed the fact that nearly all of them recross the border into this country. The long border line makes it almost impossible to patrol the territory so as to prevent this, and officials propose to see what virtue there may be in refusing them permission to land on American soil for any purpose whatever.

Fight Between Students.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—After a fierce fight today, Lutheran students drove Roman Catholic students out of the great hall of the university. The authorities of the university brought the Catholics back to the hall, but they were again driven out. The fighting between the students continued outside the buildings.

CABLE BETWEEN ISLANDS WOULD BE A GREAT BOON

FIRM in the belief that a cable connecting the California coast and the islands will be authorized very soon, the business people of the city are discussing what steps may be taken either to secure the landing of the cable upon the coast of Hawaii and its traversing the entire group, or the laying of a separate cable to connect with the main line here, between the different islands.

Every man who has taken the matter under consideration, and who was seen yesterday was of opinion that the laying of the cable so as to bring the different islands closer together, was a consummation toward which every energy of the business community should be bent. The plan which should be followed and the prospects are matters upon which opinions differ, but the main proposition is one which unites the entire business community. As a result of the bringing of the matter to the attention of the merchants it is probable that at the meeting of the Merchants' Association, which is to be held tomorrow, action will be taken looking toward the placing of the need for cable communication before the Mackay people so that if that company should secure the coveted privilege of laying the cable its engineers and managers will have in mind the local conditions and will make such arrangements as may lead to the carrying out of one of the plans.

One point, which leads to the hope that the cable company will find it possible to arrange for inter-island cables, is that the building of a cable which will pass through this group, will make of Honolulu a most important cable station. By reason of its geographical position Hawaii would be the proper place for the location of a repair ship, which could operate on both sides of the group in case of any breaks. The point of break in a cable is located by the resistance offered and such a ship here would result in great saving of time in the event of repairs being needed at a point closer to these islands than is either the mainland or the Philippine coast. The station in addition would be a storage point for the various parts needed in repairing breaks. The fact that the repair ship would be permanently stationed here would make it possible to maintain an inter-island cable at a minimum of expense.

Governor S. B. Dole is greatly interested in inter-island cable communication. In discussing the rumor from Hawaii that the Mackay people might be induced to connect the islands by laying their cable through the group, he said: "Any plan which offers quick and safe communication between the islands of the group is to be commended. The idea of an inter-island cable has been long under discussion. In the latter 80's the legislature made a grant of \$50,000 to secure a cable between the islands. A company was formed for the building of the cable and it was constructed between Maui and Mol-

okai and the latter island and this one. It was a cheap cable, however, one which would almost float and many people believed it was built simply to get the bonus. I believe there was communication held over it but it soon carried away and there was no attempt to lay a cable after that one.

"If the Mackay cable people could be induced to lay a cable from this city to connect the islands, it would prove a great feeder for the main line of the system. Taken alone I hardly believe the cable would pay simply on inter-island communications. Perhaps if the rates were low enough to permit universal use of it, there would be a mass of business which would bring in revenue all along the line. There is a sufficient demand for communication as shown by the success of the wireless system. There is enough business for one system of communication."

"It might be necessary for the business people to get together and give a guarantee for the construction of the line. This perhaps should come from the commercial bodies. If the inducements were not sufficient, I believe it would be policy for the legislature to propose some further aid to the company to insure the carrying out of the project. The interest in the promotion of similar plans in the past would lead to the belief that there would be similar encouragement given to any proposal at this time. Of course the Mackay company would not need any local support as to stock, but a guarantee of business might be given by the commercial organizations and thus the laying of the cable made certain."

"Perhaps to secure the best route it might be necessary to put in something like 150 miles of cable. The longest line would be that between this island and Kaula. The line from Hawaii to Maui would be next and that perhaps would be the one requiring the greatest care in the laying as there are strong currents which might carry away the line or wash it against the sharp coral and thus cause it to be cut. I should think the proper course of procedure would be to have representations made to the company which proposes to lay the cable, so that it might make investigations which would lead to a definite proposal."

Secretary Henry E. Cooper, who during his recent visit to Washington investigated the prospects of cable legislation very thoroughly, said: "Convinced as I am that there will be cable legislation at this session of Congress, I am of opinion that there is a good chance to secure inter-island cable communication. The question of the laying of a cable between the islands is one for a mathematical demonstration. There would be normally just so much business and the company could fairly figure upon it. It is a question whether or not there would be any increase of business until the people came to realize the accommodation offered."

(Continued on page 2.)

WILL RUSH DOCK WORK

Compromise of Differences in Sight.

Unless a compromise is effected before the hearing, there promised to be a lively fight over the application of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. for a permanent injunction against the Territory to prevent the building of the approach to the new Hacked wharf at the Ewa end of the harbor. The two parties at interest have made proposals and counter proposals and it is said are getting closer together.

It is believed the compromise will involve the use of the approach for a time and then its being torn away and the substitution of an approach from the Ewa end of the harbor. This was contemplated in the original plan whenever there should be any use for the upper end of the slip. The present approach is some 200 feet long and the decision of the court will mean that 100 feet of the approach is to be torn out. The forty feet at shore is to be left as it will become a part of the proposed sea wall wharf which will be constructed from Emma's wharf to the mouth of the creek.

The determination to use the approach from the point finally selected for it was due in part to a desire to make the wharf entirely safe should there be a crusade against rats. The plan of Assistant Campbell was to place in the approach a draw bridge, which would be raised to prevent any of the vermin from passing from the wharf. The piles at the approach are sixteen feet on centers, so that in the event of a necessity for the extreme width thirty-two feet clear passage could be secured. With the approach from the Twiell road there will be no possibility of this plan being successful as the ground is dry at low tide.

Should there be no compromise reached which will permit the use of the present approach a pontoon bridge for the transportation of material will be put in place, which may be opened in the event of any vessel desiring to pass through. This will permit the rushing forward of the work on the new wharf as at present contemplated by the department. The piles used in the approach have been sheathed and coppered so that they will be of use to the government in putting in the new work on the approach from the Ewa end.

There is a question which may yet arise in the case as to the true harbor lines as there are some discrepancies in the matter of the hydrographic maps. The work on the new wharf will not be delayed.

RECEPTION TO CHOATE.

The Ambassador and Carnegie Were the Principal Speakers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Ambassador Choate was the guest of the Lotus Club tonight at a dinner and reception given in his honor. The keynote of the speeches was the friendliness existing between England and America, and the desirability of its continuance. Mr. Choate expressed it in saying that whatever differences came up between the two countries would be harmoniously, honorably and amiably adjusted. He said:

"After all that I have seen in other countries, it seems to me absolutely clear that the cardinal principle upon which American institutions rest—the absolute political equality of all citizens, with universal suffrage—is the secret of American success. Introduced by the comprehensive system of education, which enables every citizen to pursue his calling and exercise the franchise, it puts the country on that plane of success which it has reached. It passes my comprehension how any man can go abroad and not return a warmer lover of the institutions of his native land."

Andrew Carnegie followed Mr. Choate, and referred to the way he came to be quoted as saying New York was "one of the best-governed cities in the world," a remark that was brought up in the recent municipal campaign. A gentleman reproached him for giving so much money to so foul a city as New York. Mr. Carnegie rejoined:

"Look at your London, buying its water from companies whose shares were originally \$1 and now are \$2.100. Look how New York prepares for the future in the matter of parks. It takes a head to do that. I don't care what party is in power; New York's progress is not to be impeded."

Dewey's Unsuccessful Reappearances.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The London correspondent of the Tribune comments on the military movements in South Africa as follows:

"Dewey has made an unsuccessful reappearance. His attack on the rear of Colonel Ryke's column in the north of Orange River Colony was successfully repulsed without much loss to either side, and Lord Kitchener seems proud of the fact, although the Boer general had only a few men with him. Official dispatches afford evidence of the determination of the Boers to conduct an aggressive campaign, and also to show that the British columns are mainly engaged in marking time."

A YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

Annual Report of Commissioner-General Powderly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The annual report of Commissioner-General Powderly, of the Immigration Bureau, shows the total steerage arrivals in the United States during the year to have been 42,018, an increase over the preceding year of 39,346, or approximately 9 per cent. Of this increase 2,000 came through Canadian ports and the remainder through ports of this country. There were also 74,950 other alien passengers who came in the cabin, making a total for the year of 116,968.

The ratio of increase of Italian immigration as compared with that from the same country last year, is approximately 38 per cent, or more than three fold the ratio of increase from all Europe. The total steerage immigration was distributed as to sex between 21,055 males and 15,963 females. It is shown that 117,857 were unable to read or write, 3,653 could read, but not write; 284,840 brought each less than \$30 and 55,312 had more than \$30 apiece.

During the year 353 persons were returned to their respective countries, having become public charges within one year after landing. The number refused a landing was 3,515, as against 4,246 for last year.

It is shown that the character of the immigration was decidedly superior to that of last year, the rejections being 730 less, although the arrivals were 39,346 more.

The principal countries from which the steerage arrivals for the year came are given as follows:

Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, 135,996.
Austria-Hungary, 113,520.
Russian Empire and Finland, 55,267.
Ireland, 20,561.
Sweden, 23,331.
German Empire, 21,651.
Norway, 12,298.
England, 12,214.

The largest number of immigrants, it is shown, were destined to Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

A MYSTERIOUS MEETING.

German Steamship Directors Confer at Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Much mystery prevails here regarding the meeting of the directors of the ocean steamship companies at the Hotel Bristol last evening. The meeting was apparently unexpectedly called. Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American Line, and Herr Flamm, president of the North German Lloyd, came first and were received by the Emperor, and then the other directors and secretaries were summoned.

The Kline Journal says the ocean companies' directors have held conferences and discussed ways and means of preventing the increase of American influence over German lines. The paper adds that New York capitalists have purchased several million marks of shares in the Hamburg-American Line during the past few weeks. The purchase by a New York life insurance company of over 5,000,000 marks of the North German Lloyd Company's obligations, the Kline Journal considers unjustified, since this purchase does not affect the shares.

The Takeblatt today prints an official denial from the North German Lloyd Company that this company has sold obligations to the New York insurance company.

DECEMBER 10, 1901

HOLDERS OF PUBLIC LAND

Holdings and Free Properties Listed.

The lessees of lands which remain in the public domain on Maui and Kauai, as well as the smaller islands, with the amount of rental and the dates of expiration of the leases are given in the subjoined list.

ISLAND OF MAUI—DISTRICT OF LAHAINA.

Wahikuli—2,800 acres; Pioneer Mill; \$700; April 1, 1913; cane and grazing land, near Lahaina, town.
Lahaina Lots—Various scattered lots in Lahaina town and area.
Olowalu—6,000 acres; Olowalu Plantation Company; \$700; July 1, 1908; cane land by sea, and rugged mountain tracts.
Ukumehame—11,000 acres; W. H. Cornwell; \$250, November 1, 1907; principally mountain grazing land; from sea to high elevation; very rough and rocky.
Puulike—680 acres; very rough and rocky.

DISTRICT OF KULA.

Wahikuli-Keokea—16,000 acres; W. H. Cornwell; \$1,500; November 1, 1911; grazing and agricultural land; runs from sea to high elevation on Haleakala.
Kealahou—120 acres; Peter Joseph; \$100; January 30, 1908; small agricultural tract at high elevation.
Kamaole—1,200 acres; rocky grazing.
Waialoa—870 acres; homestead lots.
Waialoa mauka—1,800 acres; grazing land.
Waialoa makai—2,740 acres; grazing land.
Pulehu-Kamehame—720 acres; homestead lots.
Alae—840 acres; J. Miguel; \$450; April 25, 1902; grazing and agricultural land.

DISTRICT OF HANA.

Wahohou—395 acres; cane land.
Waialua—300 acres; Reciprocity Sugar Company; \$80; January 1, 1904; cane land.
Makapuu—700 acres; rocky grazing.
Honomaale—1,250 acres; Hana Plantation Company; \$100; August 17, 1908; rocky grazing.
Waiau—1,100 acres; Hana Plantation Company; \$100; June 4, 1919; rocky grazing.
Kawailapa—450 acres; J. S. Kalou; \$30.50; December 23, 1911; very barren and rocky; lease is for small fish ponds.
Kakio—1,060 acres; Hanana & Almoku; \$100; October 16, 1902; rocky grazing.

Papahawahewa—301 acres; Hanana & Almoku; \$45; November 1, 1902; rocky grazing.
Hana forest tract—14,000 acres; Hana Plantation Company; \$300; May 1, 1917; high mountain forest tract; lease is for 7,500 acres.

DISTRICT OF KOOLAU.

Nahiku—4,000 acres; taken up under provisions of land act.
Koolau forest tract—15,500 acres; high mountain forest lands, abundant water supply.
Waialua I and II—3,000 acres; principally rough mountain lands, but rice and grazing lands near sea; abundant water supply.
Keanae—11,000 acres; a small portion agricultural land, with very large area of rugged mountain tracts.
Honomanu—3,260 acres; Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company; \$500; July 1, 1908; a small portion agricultural land with very large area rugged mountain tracts.

DISTRICT OF HAMAKUA.

Makawao—5,000 acres; Board of Education; \$450; January 25, 1909; agricultural, grazing and wood land at elevation from 2,000 to 4,000 feet.
Hamakua forest tract—9,000 acres; principally high forest tract, numerous water gulches, the government water rights are leased.
Hamakua remnants—250 acres, various scattered lots throughout the district.

DISTRICT OF WAILUKU.

Kou—610 acres; Wailuku Sugar Company; \$450; June 21, 1919; cane land, mountain forest, etc.
Kapolo—30 acres; Wailuku Sugar Company; \$15; October 28, 1917; cane lands.
Polipoli—70 acres; Wailuku Sugar Company; \$100; January 1, 1904; cane, grazing and mountain land.

DISTRICT OF KAAHAPALI.

Kahakuloa—10,500 acres; Wailuku Sugar Company; \$100; July 1, 1913; a rough mountain tract with a little agricultural land in the valleys and on ridges, lease is for a portion only Kukuipuka adjoining Waiehe a small portion laid out and taken up under provisions of land act.
Napili—300 acres; H. P. Baldwin; \$25; January 1, 1904; good grazing land narrow strip running from sea.
Honokaa—4,000 acres; Pioneer Mill; \$750; January 1, 1904; cane land and grazing shore frontage water supply from valley above, the land runs to high elevation.

DISTRICT OF HONOLULU.

Karaloa—60 acres; principally grazing very rocky below, runs from sea to high elevation.
Papaka—30 acres; rocky grazing.
Kualapua—100 acres; rocky grazing.
Kahahena—100 acres; rocky grazing.

DISTRICT OF KAHIKU.

Onau—60 acres; rocky grazing.
Papahou—600 acres; rocky grazing runs from sea to elevation of 1,000 feet very rocky below, barren at high elevation, good grazing land at 500 feet no running water.

DISTRICT OF KAHIKU.

Kahikui—25,000 acres; H. Waterhouse & Co.; \$2,000; February 1, 1908; the whole district is government land, a good grazing region, but extremely rocky and dry, runs from sea to elevation of 10,000 feet.

DISTRICT OF KAUAI.

Kanaloa—1,500 acres; dry grazing.
Nahuku—100 acres; T. K. Clarke; \$105; March 22, 1913; grazing and forest land.
Nakula—120 acres; H. P. Baldwin; \$20; August 27, 1900; high mountain grazing.

Papauluana, etc.—150 acres; Kipahu Sugar Company; \$400; December 20, 1918; scattered pieces of cane land.
Kipahu Forest—1,000 acres; high forest land, broken with deep gulches, etc.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Oloheua—1,150 acres; Makee Sugar Company; \$310; August 7, 1909; cane land and grazing; from sea to mountain.

Kamamalo—2,405 acres; Makee Sugar Company; \$1,000; May 4, 1907; cane and grazing land; from sea to mountain.

Papaa—2,000 acres; Kilauea Sugar Company; \$100; February 10, 1912; mountain forest; much broken.

Molokai-Papaa and Allomau—2,600 acres; E. J. Morgan; \$500; August 1, 1920; mountain forest tract.

Waiohi—3,100 acres; principally rough mountain tract at Hanalei.

Napali—13,400 acres; Wm. Kinney; \$25; July 7, 1917, and W. E. H. Deverill; \$25; July 1, 1918; very rugged mountain tract, on northwest coast of Kauai; inaccessible.

Kalaheo—4,000 acres; estate D. McBryde; \$300; February 15, 1908; mostly grazing and wood land; valuable fish pond.

Hanapepe—3,000 acres; Gay & Robinson; \$100; December 27, 1917; valley, mountain grazing.

Waimea—92,400 acres; Gay & Robinson; \$1,800; December 27, 1917; practically whole district of Waimea; much variety of land, grazing and agricultural; valuable water supply.

Hanalei—16,400 acres; F. Wundenberg, Jr.; \$750; January 1, 1906; a long extent of sea coast; good landing; grazing.

Anahola—6,237 acres; Sol Sang Wal; \$250; March 1, 1903; deep valley and high mountain lands; rice, cane, etc.; abundant water supply; runs from Hanalei Bay to mountain top; lease covers 39 acres.

Kapaa—7,237 acres; Makee Sugar Company; \$300; May 1, 1907; cane lands, grazing and high mountain, good water supply.

Waialua—1,455 acres; Lihue Plantation; \$1,200; October 1, 1917, and Waialua—2,800 acres; E. Linde-mann; \$800; July 13, 1921; valuable cane lands, and good agricultural tracts; abundant water supply.

The above Kauai lands are in general all good lands for agricultural purposes and well watered.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI—DISTRICT OF KONA.

Hoolahua—142 acres; homestead lots.
Hoolahua Tract—3,736 acres; grazing and cane land; dry.
Punalua—89 acres; old fish pond and marsh land.

Kamiloa—180 acres; homestead lots.
Kamiloa-mauka—3,740 acres; Amer- ican Sugar Company; \$200; May 14, 1919; dry grazing land.

Makakupaia—1,216 acres, and Kahanu—Dry grazing lands.

Waiau—2,000 acres; deep valley and rough mountain tract.

Ualapue—709 acres, H. R. Hitchcock and Otto Meyer; \$210; September 3, 1919, and

Kahanu—282 acres; Jeffs and Lutted; \$55; January 4, 1911; grazing land; fish pond at seashore.

Kalamaula—6,747 acres, and Palaeu—11,258 acres; also,

Kapaakea—2,178 acres; American Sugar Company; \$1,200; January 10, 1918; grazing and agricultural lands; with-out water, except by pumping; long sea frontage.

ISLAND OF LANAI.

Mahana—7,900 acres; estate W. M. Gibson; \$100; November 1, 1907; grazing and mountain land.

Kalulu—5,945 acres; grazing and mountain land.

Kaunolu—7,433 acres; estate W. M. Gibson; \$250; February 9, 1907; grazing and mountain land.

Kealia-Pauiuli—6,281 acres; estate W. M. Gibson; \$150; June 23, 1908; grazing and mountain land.

Kamae—2,715 acres, and Kamoku—8,300 acres; also,

Pamoa—9,000 acres; F. H. Haysel-der; \$500; January 19, 1916; grazing and mountain land.

Lanai lands are almost wholly grazing lands, with little or no water.

ISLAND OF KAHOLAWE.

Island of Kaholaawe—30,000 acres; B. F. Dillingham; \$250; January 1, 1913; dry grazing.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

Which is Better:—To Try an Experiment, or Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Always remember, Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Superintendent Reynolds said yesterday that he expected to have the question of the village of Kilauea settled by next week. An amicable arrangement will probably be made with the property owners.

CHINESE BURGLARS CAUGHT AND THE LOOT RECOVERED

YEE SOY, a Chinese, in whose possession was found stuff to convict him of any number of burglaries, was arrested yesterday for larceny in the second degree, three different charges being placed against him.

A number of Chinese and others lately have complained of burglaries. These come principally from the neighborhood of Bereania and King streets, and the men of Condon's patrol started to work on the case. One of the men, a Chinese, Ah Sook, suspected Yee Soy. He gained his confidence and finally was presented with a silver hairpin, which was identified by a Chinese as having been stolen from him.

Search warrants were procured and Ah Look, with Apana of the regular police force, went to the room occupied by Yee Soy, in Aala Lane, where they found Yee Soy and four or five other Chinese, smoking opium. Search revealed two trunks in which the officers found a most heterogeneous collection of articles.

There were numerous pairs of Chinese shoes, articles of clothing, collar buttons and cuff buttons, watches, watch chains, several table knives, marked "Maul," and a number of forks.

EXPERT ON THE PLAGUE

Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, of the United States quarantine service, who has spent the past four months in the Orient examining into the conditions surrounding the bubonic plague, is a passenger in the steamer Nippon Maru on his return trip to the States. His journey was made upon a commission to prepare a report on the disease and its peculiarities, from Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service.

In pursuance of his orders Dr. Kinyoun has proceeded through the coast cities of Japan from which vessels usually clear for the outside world, and has made a careful study of the methods which are in vogue among the Japanese in their dealing with the disease. He also visited Shanghai and Hongkong, and finally in his private capacity went on to Manila, where he spent some weeks studying the conditions and visiting friends in the service. Owing to the fact that he has now in his pocket his report to his superior officer, Dr. Kinyoun refused to discuss the questions which he has been investigating, and said that he must consider that his views are the property of the department.

The day spent here was a busy one for the visitor. Early he was taken for a drive to Pail by Dr. Cofer, and later spent the afternoon inspecting the harbor and the island. In the inspection of the plant was made. Dr. Kinyoun expressed himself as very much pleased with the work which has been done here by Dr. Cofer, saying that the plant which has been erected is one of the most thorough and perfect that could be set up.

The "Channel wharf" fumigating rooms were visited and the work which was in progress upon the cargo of the Nippon Maru inspected. The two officials took the launch and visited the ships about the harbor and the Rail-road wharf. The plans for keeping the rats from the wharf were carefully looked over by Dr. Kinyoun, whose duties in the East brought him into contact with the latest methods in rat killing, and pronounced as being as nearly perfect as could be attained.

The arrangements for the quarantining of any rats which might get upon the dock were superior, in his opinion, and he said that he thought the dock could be made entirely free from the pest.

A ship W. H. Marston, which had only recently been fumigated, was next visited; and the visitor was given a chance to investigate the thoroughness with which the work was done. The hold was looked into, but the fumes were so strong that no careful investigation could be made, nor any search for the rats which might be in the ship. Above the dunnage of the sailors, as if wedged in in an endeavor to escape, were found two rats, dead from the effects of sulphur gas. From this it was argued that there were others in the ship, and that all had met the fate of those discovered.

Dr. Kinyoun later met many of the professional men of the city, and was greatly interested in the fight which is to be made upon the rats which infest the waterfront. During various conversations he explained that the killing of the rats was considered as of the very first moment in the Orient when an attempt was made to keep a port clean from the plague. The plans which are to be adopted here meet with his approval, and he was of opinion that the result would be most beneficial to the city.

The most perfect rat quarantines, in the opinion of Dr. Kinyoun, are those maintained in Japan. The plans which obtain there are similar to the general ones which are to be the rule here. In Japan however the authorities have greater power and as a result there is a more perfect house to house campaign carried on. The police simply invade the houses of the people of a town and kill or compel them to kill every rat which is catchable. Poison, traps and sticks and poles are the usual weapons and the vigilance of the people is such that it is believed that some of the shipping centers have been practically cleared of every rat within the limits.

The Orient just now is practically clear of the plague. There have been no deaths reported from any Japanese ports for some time, and the Hongkong report shows only one death on November 19 after twenty-one days. The case of Yokohama was one death reported from children on November 16th. This is the period when the plague is expected to die down and the increase of the prevalence of the disease is looked for about the first of the new year.

Dr. Kinyoun formerly was surgeon in charge at San Francisco and it was during his time that there was so much difficulty over the presence of plague there. After a determined fight against him, which was decided by Dr. Wyman to the end Dr. Kinyoun was transferred to Detroit. Mich.

marked "Helene," a number of bowls marked "Helene," and a collection of different kinds of jewelry and opium pipes.

Yee Soy was arrested, and as soon as this was done one of the other Chinese, bailed out of the room. His action was so sudden and unexpected that the officers did not catch him. His haste convinced the police something was wrong, and inquiries were made. It was found the fellow had a trunk which was said to be deposited somewhere in Kakaako. The police are at present searching for the man and trunk.

Some of the goods found in Yee Soy's trunks were last night identified by two Chinese, Yee Sing Kee and Wing Sang Soy, as articles which had been taken from their premises not long ago. In all, three charges have been placed against Yee Soy, and it is probable that a number more will be preferred.

Yee Soy, when questioned as to where he got the tableware and linen marked with the names of steamers, said that he had found them on the street. He admitted he had stolen a number of the articles, and gave as his reason that times at present were very hard, and he did not have any work.

Defy the Police at Ah Leong Block.

A number of sake-soaked Japs came near precipitating a riot last night in that aristocratic section of Kakaako where looms up Ah Leong's tenement house. The sand lot has a reputation which is never allowed to grow dim for lack of polishing by the police. During the bubonic plague visitation, it was that spot which was most favored by the merrily microbe, and since then the blood spilt in numerous small sized riots has frequently incriminated the silver sand.

About 10.15 p. m. Officer Punohu, who happened to be in the vicinity, discovered several Japs in possession of a native named Kiahale, whom they alleged had entered a room on the point of taking him to a station when the Japs demanded that he be turned over to them. This the officer refused to do, and one of the Japs thereupon blew a police whistle and soon hundreds of little brown men were on the scene.

Officer Kaana also heard the whistle and rushed to the assistance of Punohu. The odds were terribly against them, however, and Kiahale was seized and taken to a room where a number of Japs commenced beating him, after having locked the door. Meanwhile Officer George Richardson happened along, and seeing that the man was in sight, telephoned to the police station for help.

When the patrol wagon arrived a fight between the officers and the Japanese ensued, and after a hard fought battle eight of the offenders were loaded on the wagon and taken to the police station.

About 10.30 o'clock the sand lot was thronged with people, who had swarmed thither in response to a rumor that a serious riot was in progress.

At the station the prisoners, one and all, stated that the row was started by Kiahale stealing some of their property. Yagi, Yokoka, Cuwe, Kawamata, Tamamoto, Tamama, and Tanaka, were charged with assault and battery on Kiahale, and Tamama and Kiahale were held for investigation. Several of the Japs showed traces of having been up against it, one in particular having an eye as big as an apple. The officers' clothes were also badly torn.

The gang of Japs is well known to the police, and their trick of blowing a whistle in order to call up the main body in an emergency is an old one with them. They were the ringleaders in the riot on Bereania street, which occurred not long ago, when a policeman was mobbed while making an arrest, and was forced to summon help from headquarters. On that occasion the Japs waylaid a Portuguese agent, whom they thought they had a grievance against, and an officer intervened, blowing a police whistle and brought a howling mob of their countrymen to the spot.

Judge Wilcox sent over a score of them to jail for ten days on a charge of rioting, and promised if there was a recurrence of any such trouble to deal with the offenders still more severely next time.

The riotous Japs in the daytime work as yard boys, cooks and in other capacities, and attired in conventional black, and stand up meek, look the personification of the meek and unoffensive.

As work is over, however, they discard their business suits and clad in kimono, drink sake, gamble and raise Tophet in general until they fall asleep or are arrested.

Other arrests yesterday included: Ah Lam, J. Williams, August Frietas, Kawasaki, driving a gray faster than a walk, Kahalehane, George Davenport, larceny second degree, Kawasaki, assault and battery, George Phillips, W. Stewart, George Phillips, Gessioff, drunkenness; D. Espindola, headless driving; Kaahue, investigation; L. Kauhomanole, violating carriage regulations.

Federal Grand Jury.

The Federal grand jury was in session yesterday afternoon to consider the case of a Hilo man alleged to have forged a money order. It appears that a native secured a postal order at the Hilo post office for four dollars payable to his father. Instead of sending it away, he raised the order from four to forty dollars and then cashed it at a store in Hilo. When the merchant presented the order at the postoffice for payment, the forged was of course detected and the local store was not paid. The native who did the job is still at liberty, no arrest having been made in Hilo as the office was in violation of the United States statutes. Half a dozen witnesses who came from Hilo were examined.

LAND AT THE LOCKS

Suits of Condemnation Are Now Under Way.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE first of the Pearl Harbor condemnation suits is well under way. Yesterday the court heard the opening statements of counsel and the evidence of the first witness for the government, and then adjourned at noon until this morning, when court and jury will visit the site of the condemned Bishop Estate land in carryalls, under the chaperonage of Marshal Hendry.

Yesterday's proceedings were interesting from the fact that they practically disclosed the purpose of both parties to the suit. There was a little acrimonious debate between United States Attorney Dunne and Attorney Kinney for respondents over the statement made by the former, relative to the offer of compromise made by the Bishop Estate two years ago. The court, however, allowed the statement to be made, ruling, however, that an offer of compromise not accepted, could not be referred to in evidence.

At the opening of court yesterday morning Judge Estee heard arguments on a preliminary motion to decide which party was to occupy the position of plaintiff in the case. Mr. Dunne contended that the government should occupy that position, while Mr. Kinney presented argument to show that the party owning the land, and having to make a showing of evidence, was entitled to the opening and closing argument. Judge Estee held that the government was properly the plaintiff in this action, and Mr. Dunne consequently will be allowed the opening and closing.

At this juncture one of the jurors, who had been keeping the court waiting for fifteen minutes, appeared and Judge Estee promptly imposed a fine of twenty dollars for his tardiness. At the same time he announced that in the Pearl Harbor cases the court would not be kept waiting. "Every juror and attorney and officer of the court must be here when court is opened, and no delay will be tolerated for any cause," said Judge Estee. At the noon recess Mr. Dunne asked that the fine be remitted, but the court refused to entertain the motion.

United States Attorney Dunne opened the case by reading the lengthy petition filed by the government. He said, and the statement was acquiesced in by Mr. Kinney, that all the allegations of the petition were admitted by the respondent excepting that relating to the value of the condemned land.

"Three classes of evidence will be presented to the jury," said Mr. Dunne. "First will be the testimony of land owners, and competent real estate experts who have examined this land, and who will give a description of it and tell you how much, in their opinion, it is worth."

"Another class of evidence will be the sworn statement of the defendants themselves, which they made to the tax assessor for taxation purposes. This statement will be as late as January, 1901."

"Third will be the evidence of an offer made by the Bishop Estate"—Mr. Kinney objected to this statement, or further remarks on the subject by Mr. Dunne, on the ground that any evidence as to an offer of compromise was inadmissible. Judge Estee overruled the objection holding that while evidence as to compromise was not proper, any offer of defendant, showing the value of the land could be presented.

Mr. Dunne, continuing: "An offer was made to the United States government to sell this land at a figure far below the amount now claimed. September 20, 1899, an option was given by the Bishop Estate for one year on a portion of this land, at fifty dollars an acre. This is the same land for which the defendant now asks \$600 an acre, excepting the portion known as Kuahua Island. The value of that piece of land will be shown by other evidence."

"The substantial question to be considered is that of value. We will show that this land can be fairly divided into several classes. First, there is the Island of Kuahua, without water of its own, with the soil very thin, and which is altogether worthless for general agricultural purposes. We will show that 135 acres of the 600 required by the United States government is in the same condition as this Island, excepting that part of it is marshy. The rest of it is rocky and useless for ordinary agricultural purposes."

"Altogether there are not 80 acres of good soil, and we will show the characteristics of the soil, its depth and the value of the land."

"We will show, also that this land is raw undeveloped, and that no crop has ever been raised upon it. It has never been used for agricultural purposes, and its capabilities are entirely unknown. I want you to consider these things, and all the evidence of both parties, and then put a fair and reasonable value upon the land."

Mr. Kinney stated that he made an opening at this time only because of the reference to the offer of compromise. "The Bishop Estate will undertake to prove to you that the land condemned covers thirteen thousand feet of frontage at Pearl Harbor, slightly under three miles. It covers practically all the available land of the Bishop Estate suitable for wharfare. When, two years ago, Captain Merrick asked for an option upon a part of this land, leaving the Bishop Estate frontage on Kuahua Island, though the land agent advised us to ask \$750 per acre, we gave the government an option upon it at \$50 an acre. Now, when it is sought to take Kuahua Island also, we understand that this is only a bite, and next the army will come and take the balance. The Bishop Estate put in its claim now. We have refused a high rental for Kuahua Island and will show that it is some of the finest cane land in the Islands."

"The government may settle this easy

HOW TO GAIN FLESH

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before; and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. Its agreeable taste will surprise you.

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Olas Assessments.

MUST NOT INFRINGE Restraining Order For Hackfeld Wharf.

Judge Estee yesterday granted the temporary injunction prayed for by the Oahu Railway & Land Company restraining Supt. Boyd and Cotton Brothers from further work on the new Hackfeld wharf approach. The hearing for a permanent injunction will come up Saturday morning, and in the meantime the defendants are not permitted to do any further work upon the approaches to the wharf. As to the wharf proper, the injunction does not lie as long as the contractors keep on territorial ground, and do not infringe upon the harbor lines as delineated by the Secretary of War. Inasmuch as the approach was completed before the injunction papers were served, the restraining order will be of little value, as it has been the intention of the Public Works Department to remove this approach as soon as the approach to be built at the lumber yard is completed. Such was the statement of Mr. Boyd but Mr. Hatch, who appeared for the complainants was inclined to be skeptical.

He did not believe that the contractors were driving eighty foot piling with copper sheathing with any intention of removing them again.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart and A. G. M. Robertson appeared in behalf of Supt. Boyd and Cotton Bros. and filed affidavits from both of the defendants. The affidavit of Contractor Cotton differed from that of Mr. Boyd in that it related that the work was completed before he had been served with the notice of the suit.

Supt. Boyd in his affidavit alleges: **TEMPORARY INJUNCTION.**

Now comes James H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works for the Territory of Hawaii, and for cause why the temporary injunction prayed for by the said complainant should not be issued, shows as follows:

That he is the duly qualified and acting Superintendent of Public Works for the Territory of Hawaii; that sometime prior to the filing of the complaint here in his aforesaid official capacity, this defendant made arrangements with Cotton Brothers and Company, defendants herein, to erect a public wharf near the northern portion of the Harbor of Honolulu, near the property of the said Oahu Railway and Land Company, and within the harbor line alleged to have been established by the Secretary of War; that according to the plans for said wharf the same was to have no connection with the shore for the immediate present, although it was the intention of this defendant to ultimately extend the same to the shore, connecting with a public road running along the property of said complainant; that said wharf has not yet been completed; that the early completion of said wharf is necessary for the accommodation of the commerce and the fact that it is the intention of this defendant to extend the same so as to connect with the shore at said public road as soon as possible after the completion of so much of said wharf as is necessary for immediate use.

That the bridge or wharf referred to in plaintiff's complaint is a temporary approach leading from Queen street, a public highway, up to the line of the said proposed wharf, and is necessary for use in the convenient construction of said wharf as in the use of said wharf for commerce, pending the connection of said wharf with the shore aforesaid.

That at the time plaintiff's complaint herein was filed this defendant was absent from Honolulu, being on the island of Hawaii; that he returned to Honolulu on the morning of the 26th day of November, 1901. That the said bridge or approach, the construction of which plaintiff seeks to enjoin, was substantially completed prior to this defendant's return to Honolulu, the same having been completed and ready for use for the purposes for which it was constructed.

This defendant further shows that said bridge or approach has been constructed over shallow water, about 300 feet distant from the line of complainant's property; that the water intervening between complainant's said property and said bridge or approach is navigable only by small vessels such as scows and rowboats; that the navigation of Honolulu Harbor under and over said bridge or approach is not obstructed by the erection thereof; said approach is about fifteen feet apart, and therefore permit of the passage to and fro of such small craft; that the erection of such bridge or approach does not cause any obstruction to navigation in said harbor.

That said complainant has had and still has easy and clear access from its said land to said harbor for ocean going vessels as well as small craft, and said bridge or approach has no caused and will not cause said complainant any loss or injury.

Judge Estee was inclined to allow the petition for temporary injunction, and the defendants did not contest this very strenuously as the work which the injunction was to restrain has already been completed.

"There is no denial here that the wharf is within the lines delineated by the Secretary of War," said Judge Estee. "If the Superintendent of Public Works has gone within those lines, there is nothing for the court to do but grant the injunction. As the court understands it, any obstruction within the harbor lines is a trespass, and no citizen can infringe upon the order of the Secretary of War."

Mr. Robertson contended that no individual could seek redress in injunction, unless specific damage was shown, and that the only way such order should issue was upon the application of the Attorney General of the United States. He stated that there was no need of a temporary injunction, as the work which plaintiff sought to stop had already been accomplished.

"If it is admitted that the Secretary of War has the right to fix the harbor limits," said the court, "and that he has fixed such limits neither the Territory or any citizen has a right to

THE PRICES OF REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF HONOLULU

Editor Advertiser: In commenting upon real estate some time ago, I noticed, you seem to be of the opinion that rents and real estate are rather high in Honolulu; and as this seems to be the general opinion, I would like to say a word or two upon the subject. Now rents may be rather high in Honolulu as is also every thing else, yet I know for a fact that there are houses to let in this city that would bring a higher rent price in San Francisco. Most of the cottages here, for one thing, have larger yards and more spacious grounds; and which make them more costly, and which is not often taken into consideration. Again, however high rents may be there are but few houses, when every thing is taken into consideration, that pay six per cent on the money invested in this class of property.

In fact I know of properties that do not bring in three per cent, notwithstanding the houses have every modern improvement. I also know of a lady who has some of the finest houses in town, and that are situated in the most desirable locality, who wishes to sell and put her money in something that will bring in an income of six per cent, and if she cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, get an income of six per cent from her houses I don't see how others can. Any real estate agent, if he speaks the truth, will tell you this is a fact, and if one doubts their word, all one has to do, is to go into this class of investments to quickly find it out. A great many persons, too, have an idea that if they own their home the expense of paying rent is saved; and yet, to own one's home is often the dearest way of paying rent. And besides this the man with average

intelligence, can, if he has any knowledge of business, or finance, do far better with his money than to put it into a house. If any one doubts this statement let him find out what the plumber, painter, and carpenter's, etc., charge for doing repairs, and making slight alterations, and he will find that three or four hundred dollars will often have to be paid for a little work that can scarcely be noticed when it is finished.

And then the up keep of property is a constant source of expense, and this is particularly true when the houses have been built by incompetent, or inexperienced workmen. I will also say, that to design a house that is anything like perfect, and one that will not in the near future need extensive alteration or repairs, is a most difficult thing to do, and there are but few that can accomplish it. And the man that can design a house that will suit every class of tenants, is yet to be found.

Besides all this, there are other expenses. The cost of taxes on the property, and taxes on the income from the property, and cost of insurance and of water, and many other things that foot up no small amount; and leave but a small amount for the owner of the property. Then beside all this there is the danger of the houses becoming vacant, and which is only too often the case, and in which case the house is likely to go to rack and ruin quicker than when it is occupied. In regard to Honolulu I think it is destined to become a large and prosperous city, if it gets no setback, but for the present number of inhabitants we think the building craze is overdone.

Yours very truly,
OBSERVER.

King Sebastian perished with his army in a war with the Moors of Western Africa in 1578, and Portugal was seized by Philip II of Spain. At once the fabric fell to pieces. The Dutch seized the Eastern trade, the African ports, and part of Brazil. The Portuguese commerce was swept from the seas. The successors of Philip tried to keep his promise to preserve the autonomy of Portugal, and a revolution began in 1640, and supported by England, wrested the country from Spain, and gave the crown to the House of Braganza, in which it still remains.

The court apparently favoring the issuance of a temporary restraining order, Mr. Robertson called attention to the demurrer filed by him last week, and asked leave to argue it. In the demurrer to the petition it is alleged: 1. That it appears in and by said bill that said plaintiff has not stated such a cause as entitles it to the relief therein prayed for, nor any relief from or against these defendants.

2. That enough does not appear upon the face of said bill to show the jurisdiction of this honorable court of this suit, by reason of any alleged injury to said plaintiff being involved.

Mr. Robertson also called attention to the fact that the complainant did not allege the necessary amount of damage, \$2,000, to be entitled to a hearing in the United States court. Mr. Hatch followed and had not concluded his argument when the court announced that no further showing was necessary. He issued a temporary injunction and set the hearing for a permanent order for Saturday morning. The plaintiff gave bond in the sum of \$1,500. Judge Estee in issuing the order, stated that no one had a right to infringe on the harbor as delineated by the Secretary of War.

The work on the wharf proper will not be stopped because of the temporary injunction, as the suit has to do only with the building of the Queen street approach.

FOR PORTUGUESE INDEPENDENCE DAY

On Saturday next the Portuguese colony of Honolulu will celebrate the two hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the freedom of Portugal from Spanish rule. In the year 1640 the Portuguese by force of arms, and assisted by England, broke away from the yoke of Spain and became again an independent kingdom, maintaining their own sovereignty to the present day.

The local Portuguese are making extensive preparations for the celebration of their independence day, and on Saturday evening will give a ball in the new and handsome structure of the San Antonio Hall on Vineyard street. On Sunday a reception will be held, and although the place for holding the same has not yet been decided upon, it is thought that San Antonio Hall will be the most appropriate. It is expected that the whole Portuguese colony will turn out en masse to listen to speeches upon the great achievements of their ancestors. Although many of the Portuguese have become naturalized citizens of the United States, yet they look with pride to their mother country, and are ready to laud the heroes who fought for freedom nearly four centuries ago.

The history of the events leading up to the restoration of the Portuguese power, stimulated by Prince Henry, the Navigator, who conceived and adopted the idea of circumnavigating Africa to reach India, Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands were discovered and colonized; and Bartolomeu Dias reached the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. Portugal became the center of maritime knowledge; a papal bull and the treaty of Tordesillas in 1494 gave the Eastern Hemisphere to Portugal; Vasco da Gama reached India by the Cape of Good Hope, and within a few years the whole stream of Eastern trade was turned into Lisbon. Brazil was discovered in 1500; the soldiers and statesmen seldom returned from the East, and the laborers were drained into Brazil.

Intelligence, can, if he has any knowledge of business, or finance, do far better with his money than to put it into a house. If any one doubts this statement let him find out what the plumber, painter, and carpenter's, etc., charge for doing repairs, and making slight alterations, and he will find that three or four hundred dollars will often have to be paid for a little work that can scarcely be noticed when it is finished.

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The work of preparing for the dredging operations for the opening of Pearl Harbor channel is being rushed forward as rapidly as possible by all those who are connected with the contract. The engineer officer who will act as the inspector on the work is now making the computations, which are to determine the distances of the various cuttings.

The contractors are pushing their work on the dredger, which is being built, and the machinery for it is partly here and the rest on the way. The little steamer Kaena is now being repaired and painted, and will be put on the marine railway next, for refitting of the hull. The scows are progressing and the general work may be said to be well advanced.

There is still much material which is to be received from the Coast, some of the lumber being out twenty-seven days, the arrival of the schooner being daily expected. The actual work at the harbor will be taken up as soon as the dredger is completed.

PEARL HARBOR CHANNEL WORK

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MAUI BASEBALL NINE MAY VISIT

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth is in receipt of the following letter relative to a visit to Honolulu of a Maui baseball team:

Waialuku, Nov. 23, 1901.
My Dear Charles:
I am writing to secretary of Honolulu Athletic Club to see if a way could not be found by which the Maui boys can come down and play a game or two of baseball with Honolulu ball players. You are an enthusiast in sports, and you might give the scheme a push, which will be appreciated by your fellow island friends. We can give you fellows a close rub, I predict. Yours sincerely,
S. KELLINOL.

JUMPED ON A TENPENNY NAIL

The little daughter of Mr. J. N. Powell jumped on an inverted rake made of tenpenny nails, and thrust one nail entirely through her foot, and a second one half way through. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was promptly applied, and five minutes later the pain had disappeared, and no more suffering was experienced. In three days the child was wearing her shoe as usual, and with absolutely no discomfort. Mr. Powell is a well known merchant of Honolulu, Va., U. S. A. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and heals such injuries without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

INTER-ISLAND MAIL.

Hamakua People Complain of the Postal Service.

HAMAKUA, Hawaii, Nov. 18, 1901.
Editor Advertiser: There is a great deal of dissatisfaction and complaints about the mail service of Hawaii, and the last move of sending the Honolulu and foreign mail from Laupahoehoe in place of Kawaihau, is undoubtedly the worst move yet. It ought to be well known by this time that Laupahoehoe is one of the worst landings on the island, and in such weather as we having now it is impossible to make a landing, and in consequence last week's mail is lying there now; and if this weather keeps up is liable to stop there indefinitely.

But notwithstanding this fact the postal authorities for some unfathomable reason, will periodically make such changes. We had hoped that under the more enlightened postal system of Uncle Sam we would have had a better service, not a worse one.

Yours truly,
FREE LANCE.

INSPECT. POSTAL SERVICE

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Minister of Communication J. Ikeda, of Japan, accompanied by a high postal official and the department architect, were in the city yesterday, en route on the Nippon Maru from Japan to the Mainland, whence, after a leisurely tour of the States, they will leave for Europe. All three officials are on a tour of investigation of the postoffice methods in vogue in the United States and Europe. The tour will occupy several months, and their return to Japan will probably be signalized by improvements in the domestic and foreign postal service of that progressive empire.

Yesterday they were taken through the local postoffice by Chief Clerk Louis Kenake, and from the length of their stay, and the numerous questions they asked while making the rounds, they were evidently much impressed by what they saw. One of the first features of American postoffice developments which they encountered as they entered the local postoffice building was the Bundy clock recently installed, to keep tab on the arrival and departure of the employees. It was their first introduction to such a system, and Chief Clerk Kenake was uncertain during their inspection as to whether or not they would make an offer to purchase it and forward it to Yokohama on the first mail steamer. Such a means of keeping the time of government employees has never been brought to the attention of the Japanese officials before, and it is not unlikely that a number of the clocks will be ordered and sent on for trial.

The officials also had an opportunity to witness the manner in which arriving mails from the Orient are distributed, and the local mails made up for forwarding to the Mainland. The carriers' department, sacking, routing, distribution for boxes, general delivery window, money order and stamp windows were inspected with care, and the gentlemen left much pleased with their inquiries.

The chief clerk pointed out to them the difficulty with which the arriving mails from Japan were assorted for deliveries here. Most of the letters from Japan, he told them, came addressed only in the vernacular, and this prevented their delivery by carriers, and permitted of their being handled in the office only by the Japanese mail clerks.

Mr. Ikeda asked whether Honolulu did not have a number of sub-stations, such as are found in the Japanese cities. He seemed surprised that there was but one station here.

TONY AFONG KILLS TWO CHINAMEN

Tony Afong, son of Mrs. Julia Afong of this city, who is at present living with Mr. Afong in China, was forced to flee from Macao to Hongkong, where he and his father were under the protection of the American consul when the steamer left that port. Dr. Kinyoun, of San Francisco, who has been in China, states that Tony killed two Chinese who attempted to break into his father's premises, and for this the Chinese surrounded the present siege of hard times, menaced his life.

The alms which Mr. Afong has been in the habit of giving to the poor Chinese were thought insufficient by them this year, and they attempted to force Mr. Afong to give more. They were kept out of the premises, but with reinforcements entrance was made, whereupon Tony used a shotgun with deadly effect on two of them. The mandarin of the district demanded that Mr. Afong pay \$20,000 for the two Chinese, which was refused. The coolies threatened to kill Tony if he ever puts in an appearance again at Macao.

Reception to New Pastor.

At the Kaunakapili church last evening a public reception was given to the new pastor of the congregation, the Rev. Mr. Lono. There was a large and representative audience present, and the evening was spent in addresses of welcome. The address on behalf of the congregation was made by Senator Achi, and another on the subject "Strangers Within Thy Gates" by T. McCants Stewart. Others spoke and the new pastor made a thoughtful and scholarly reply, which was well received.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
R. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. 1. Cures Old Sores. 2. Cures Sores on the Neck. 3. Cures Sores on the Legs. 4. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. 5. Cures Scurvy. 6. Cures Ulcers. 7. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. 8. Cures Glandular Swellings. 9. Cures Rheumatism. 10. Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit satisfaction to give it a trial to test its value.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By Agents Everywhere. PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR'S THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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If sufficient inducements are offered.

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SO-BOS-SO
KILFLY**

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FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Killyfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies.

Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Killyfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Killyfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Killyfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way.

Senders from the HORN FLY should give Killyfly a trial.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 29

The taxmakers advise an extra session of the tax-estates to relieve the taxpayers, but up to date the latter have been stupid enough not to hurry.

As soon as the visiting Admirals felt the heat and threat of Pago Pago they apparently decided that Capt. Tilly was honorably guilty, and ought to be cleared.

The Aala school-house is in a bad way but the devotion of the Home Rule legislature to the interests of the lady dog is entirely to blame for the lack of funds to improve it.

What is there in it for any "Republican" paper to advise the Governor to give the Home Rulers a chance to strengthen their party lines and replenish their political treasury?

Japanese at home are expected to kill rats at five sen (two and one-half cents) apiece. Here, during the plague, they did not respond to a twenty sen bounty. There is too much prosperity in Hawaii to develop enthusiasm for small bounties.

There may be substitutes for Li Hung Chang as there were for his contemporaries, Bismarck, Gladstone, Gortchakoff and Cavour, but it is not likely that any Chinese statesman will fill his place. Li Hung Chang was one of the world's great men, a class which does not indulge in identical successors. China may not produce another national leader of the first rank in a century.

This is the day when Hawaiians celebrate the time when Admiral Thomas' pluck got the better of his devotion to British interests, and led him to lower his national flag and restore this group to its aboriginal inhabitants. The Admiral's picture is now or was in the capital building but we don't believe that it is on display in England where his Hawaiian policy was never much appreciated.

There is a brisker air about men and things since the trolley cars started. Business men who used to come down in the dilatory trams partook of the lazy spirit of the thing and merely sauntered to their offices or stores. Now, when they are whizzed to town on the Rapid Transit line, they keep up the gait and get to their posts in a hurry. It is a variation of the old phenomenon of the slow man from the country going to town and taking a walk on Broadway. Before he knows it he is walking as fast as anybody else. Motion inspires motion and that is where the trolley does good work.

Residence property on high ground looks like a good thing to hold. The history of all tropical cities is that, as swiftness of communication comes and good roads are built, white people go up hill to live leaving the lowlands to the dark or yellow races. That is to say, they do this if there are any hills available and any dark or yellow races to be segregated. The tendency to build on high ground in Honolulu is now apparent and is certain to increase, especially as the Orientals are gradually getting in to the old residence parts of the town. Before long we shall look to see the prices of upland realty rule very high.

That tree rats travel from one place to another on electric light wires is better known, perhaps, than that their favorite habitat is where the leaves of palm trees start from the trunk. A date palm, especially, is a favorite place for the rats, which not long ago set fire to one by carrying matches there. Hidden in the almost impenetrable mass of stiff and spiky leaves—impenetrable to cats and other natural enemies—the rats breed their families and more than make up for the losses to their tribe caused by occasional forays. They travel from tree to tree and roof to roof, using the wires wherever it is convenient and thus keeping away from animals that might destroy them. It is presumed that the tree rats are as susceptible to the plague as any other, but it is not so much exposed to it.

STREET WIDENING NEEDED.

Since the tracks of the Rapid Transit line were laid on the Ewa end of King street, the need of widening that thoroughfare has become paramount. As matters are, a carriage would stand small chance in the street if caught between trolley and tram cars approaching from opposite directions. So much of the highway is taken up by car tracks that carriages cannot pass without turning off on the roadbed of one or the other of the lines. Moreover, so narrow is the way that horses are more likely to be stampeded by a car coming towards them from the rear than would be the case if they travelled farther from the track. As King street must always be an important artery of travel the sooner it is put in shape to serve all kinds of probable traffic the better. Happily, where the congestion of travel is worst, there is nothing in the way of widening the street, after legal steps shall have been taken, but some frame buildings used by Asiatics. Most of these structures could be thrust back twenty feet without harm to the business interests of owners or tenants, and twenty feet would be some too much.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving day did not, as many suppose, descend from the Puritans. It was copied from them and its observance borrows much on the religious and domestic sides from the rites of the Massachusetts forefathers. But there was a long lapse of years between the last stated feast of the Puritan communities and the Thanksgiving observance to which the American people are now annually summoned by their Chief Magistrate. Not until the Civil war was in its crisis did the Thanksgiving day we now know enter the calendar of American holidays.

It was then a day of sectional supplication. The Union was divided and in the South President Lincoln's proclamation were without invitational force. Nor has the November feast ever become broadly national. The South still looks askance at it, preferring Christmas as a stated time of reunion, banqueting and religious ceremony. But wherever the northern spirit goes, Thanksgiving day receives its full meed of recognition. That is why the American community in Hawaii has, for eighty years, observed the last Thursday in November as it will again do today.

The manner in which the day is celebrated depends upon the temper and habit of any given community. In some places the religious note is dominant; in others the day calls out the horse-racers and gamblers, the pot-hunters and turkey-raffers; in the great cities all classes celebrate in their own way, both saloons and churches being crowded. But the keynote of the day is the reunion of families and this is the fact by which Thanksgiving most appeals to the popular heart and in which are the seeds of its perpetuation. Today hundreds of thousands of sons and daughters will assemble under the old roof tree. The third and even the fourth generations will come. Grandfather and grandmother will tell their old stories to children who are gray; long separated brothers and sisters and cousins will clasp hands and look into each other's kindly eyes; the little ones will store up blessed memories for after life. There are many in this tropical city today who will spend part of Thanksgiving at a feast of recollections—and surely they are to be envied. Far back in the mists of long ago they will see some childhood vision to the old homestead, the homestead hidden among the frozen hills of New England. On the way, the wind howled and buffeted the flying sleighload with crystals of snow, but it only served to make cheeks redder and appetites sharper. Home at last and the welcome at the door, the warmth and brightness within, the smell of roasting turkey and baking mince meat, the busy times in the kitchen and then such a feast as no "cordon bleu" of Paris ever had the genius to compose. Who can ever forget the turkey that had been fed on beechnuts, the mince pie so generous of spices, the raised biscuits upon which the honey was spread, the chicken pie, the baked, home-cured ham, the wholesome preserves, the mince and pumpkin pies and full cream cheese, the cold cider just beginning to get an edge, the buttermilk and celery and all the little items of the feast. Perhaps there was a country dance in the parlor afterward, perhaps there was a straw-ride to old familiar scenes, perhaps the family had an afternoon of song and prayer and reminiscence. Those whom it is given to look back upon such scenes are better for the experience; they are better for having lived in them and dated from them.

We cannot surround Thanksgiving in Hawaii with New England scenes nor infuse them altogether with New England customs; but the family reunion is permitted to some of us and the plenty of the earth and sea and air is ours. As for the spirit of thankfulness no special people nor special locality contracts it. All have something to be thankful for—we can rejoice in our health, our progress, our gains or our domestic happiness, and the most unfortunate can at least find gratitude in the thought that what he has had to endure might have been worse. Bad as things ever get there are worse things that might have happened.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

The strength of Governor Dole's devotion to good government is shown in his refusal to give the Home Rule party the chance, which that predatory organization craves, and which is expressed in the demand for an extra session, to not only plunder the taxpayers by the methods now practicable but to invent new methods by which spoils may be multiplied. The decoy argument for an extra session is found in the need of money to run the government and pay for improvements. That any such need exists reflects most severely upon the Legislature which now pretends a desire to meet it. This Legislature had a regular session of sixty days and a special session of thirty days, and it spent about \$30,000 in keeping itself running. Its main achievement was in passing a bill over the Governor's veto in favor of untaxed female dogs, and it spent weeks in considering a rotten franchise and in disputing over the spelling of the word "forty" also upon a measure to license with doctors or kahunas and in senseless political quarrels about the Governor and Territorial Secretary. Deliberately and with malice prepense this Legislature neglected public duty for the sake of compelling the Governor to call further sessions, thus keeping the Wilcox feeders at the public trough. The Governor refuses to be coerced and we honor him for it. He is not disturbed by the clatter about funds. He knows, as does every other honest man in the Territory, that the forty thieves of All Babbas would be as likely to do the state good service as the men who squandered the people's money last spring in an attempt to do Home Rule politics.

Funds are indeed required but there is absolutely no proof that the Legislature, in extra session, would raise them. What that body wants is to organize county and city governments, which the Home Rule party would run and rob, using their patronage to build up the political strength by which other and wider robberies could be planned and carried out. That an alleged Republican paper or two supports this

policy simply means that the Home Rulers have their tools in the Republican organization just as they had during the legislative session and which they paid for in uncompetitive awards of printing at a felonious price. But happily they cannot influence the Governor of Hawaii nor compel the taxpayers to knuckle to them.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATION.

Of Hawaiian legislation there will be a plenty during the year, if Congress may be induced to consider all the matters which are pressing for attention. There will be such a press of work upon the leading committees that there may be delays in some of the more important matters, but the interest of so many members has been enlisted in behalf of some of the questions that it is believed the outlook is excellent for valuable legislation.

During the visit of Secretary Cooper to the Capital there were frequent conferences held between that official and the various heads of departments. From the fact that in the report of the Commissioner of the General Land office there is no recommendation for action as concerns our lands, other than that a fund be created for an examination of all lands in the insular possessions, it is argued that there will be no general land laws for the Territory passed at this time. This is reinforced by the fact that during the last session an attempt was made to provide for the examination by a committee of senators, which failed, and it is hardly possible that there will be any action taken at this session without further information.

There will be a hard fight made however to secure action in relation to the irrigation problem. The interests which are involved in the securing of the use of the public domain for the passage of the canals for the conveyance of irrigation waters, will be at the capital in force and they will aim to secure action by Congress which will be in the same line as that which now affects the mainland Territories, with some adaptations to local conditions.

There are many recommendations in the report of Acting Governor Cooper which may reach law at this term. Efforts are being made by some of the largest interests to have the lighthouse system of the islands taken over and placed under the control of the Twelfth Light House district. Should this be done in all probability there will be several new lights authorized.

The matter of public buildings and grounds will not be overlooked, and as there has been no general public building bill for some years the state of the national treasury leads to the belief that such a measure will stand an excellent chance of being enacted into law during this session. The claims of this city for a building which will accommodate the various Federal offices have been impressed upon the members of Congress who have visited the islands. Congressman Mercer, who was here last week, is the chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and he was greatly impressed with the necessity for a building for the use of the United States courts, postoffice and other branches of the national administration. In this line Hilo is not forgotten, as a custom house there may be authorized as well.

Of great importance is another step toward the caring for the great future which is before the islands, that of providing for a survey of the harbors of the Territory. There will be no harbor improvements until there has been a survey. This will be asked by all those interested and it is safe to presume that an appropriation will be given in the Rivers and Harbors bill. It will be a long step for there is work to be done and once an engineer's report approves a project it is usually carried through.

The matters of labor legislation, of appropriations for Agriculture, Forestry, Fish Commission and statistical investigation, of the payment of fire claims, the designation of senatorial terms, conversion of Hawaiian silver and a number of other questions, will come up and be given serious consideration. Altogether there will be enough to keep Hawaii's representatives very busy, and that too upon questions which are of vital importance.

INTER-ISLAND CABLE VIEWS.

The idea of having the Mackay cable go through the Hawaiian group instead of around it, touching at but one point, finds much favor in this community. People concede that it would settle the matter of inter-island communication, giving a faithful, dependable and uninterrupted service. Each outlying island, beside getting into touch with the Territorial capital would have a foreign connection and Hawaii as a whole would come into contact with the world about it.

No great amount of cable would be needed to connect the archipelago. The deep-sea line would merely cross the channels, between the islands, meeting ashore the land telegraph. Even if the cable went the whole way the mileage would count for very little in the schedule of expenses.

Without in any manner wishing harm to the wireless telegraph, many public men in Honolulu think when the chance comes to install a perfect system it should be reduced to Wireless telegraphy is not yet reduced to a dependable system, but the cable has proved its utility for over thirty years.

The announcement that Holland will continue neutral in the Boer war is not precisely startling. Holland, as a power of the third rate is not a factor in the settlement of international problems. As she shows Java and is too thrifty to give Great Britain a chance to make good the expenses of the South African war by seizing that much-coveted prize.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sixty-five sacks of mail were sent to the Mainland from Honolulu on the Nippon Maru.

Dr. J. T. Wayson proposes a Children's Hospital for the McKinley memorial for Honolulu.

Heavy rains are reported in the Kau district, according to news received on the Mauna Loa yesterday.

Mrs. Julia Monsarrat, who recently underwent an operation in San Francisco, is reported to be rapidly improving.

The half-million dollar estate credited last week to a waterfront man is said to be an invention of Chester Doyle's.

A great improvement is being made in the appearance of Union Square, which is being macadamized from Millard street to Richards street.

Paul R. Isenberg is expected home on Saturday. His trip has been an extended one, and many friends here will give him the glad hand.

The customs authorities have given notice that hereafter all persons interested in the examination of goods will be excluded from the appraiser's rooms.

Oahu Sugar Company has voted to continue paying its monthly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent, and it is rumored that an increased dividend will be paid after the first of next year.

Judge Wilcox, who has not had a vacation during thirty years of continuous public service, is thinking of taking a month's vacation. His health is far from good, and he feels that he needs a rest.

Theodore Wores, the artist, has received an invitation from Gustave Kunze, the wealthy Samoan planter, to make a visit to his place, "Wallima," in Samoa. Mr. Kunze says he will supply the artist with plenty of models.

News has been received by the Nippon Maru that Dr. Eldredge, for many years the sanitary agent of the Hawaiian monarchy, the Hawaiian republic, and also for the United States Marine Hospital Service, is seriously ill in Yokohama.

The appeal papers in the habeas corpus case of Oskai Mankicho will go forward to Washington on this morning's steamer. Nothing further can now be done until the appeal is set down for hearing by the United States Supreme Court.

A native named Ku is held by the police authorities at Honolulu, Hawaii, on suspicion of having murdered a Chinese named Wong Kiat. His fishing net and the dead Chinese were found together in a place where both are supposed to have been hidden by Ku.

The lights which have been placed at the Quarantine wharf road, as well as the grading of the road near the entrance to the Honolulu Iron Works, are improvements which are much appreciated by all whose business takes them to these parts.

The wharves along the Esplanade, where the island steamers lie, resemble menageries just at present on account of the great number of pigs, turkeys, chickens, ducks, etc., which are coming from the other islands to give Honolulu people something to be thankful for.

The following officers of Lodge Le Progress A. O. U. W. were elected on Monday evening: W. M., L. de L. Ward; S. W., Wallace R. Farrington; J. W., Arthur W. Neely; secretary, C. G. Boekus; treasurer, Charles H. Ramsey; S. D., W. H. Goetz; J. D., David Dayton Jr.

J. G. Pratt, one of the fire claims commissioners, recently suggested to the members of the Wyoming colony in Honolulu, that they memorialize the Wyoming Congressmen to assist in securing an appropriation to pay off the fire claims. The memorial went forward by the Nippon Maru.

The latest news from Japan is that Eitani Bradley Strong has announced that he is worth \$200,000 in cash, having made it in Wall street during the rise in Northern Pacific. He is settled over the reports that May Yohe will leave him when his money is gone. The pair are given a wide berth by Yokohama society.

The Department of Public Works will on Monday call for bids for the construction of the new Alexander road up Tantalus. The road is to go from the top of Maiki up Maiki canyon, and around Maiki to an elevation of 1,800 feet. It will be about five miles long. The road will be built by funds given by S. T. Alexander for that purpose.

The term of sixty days allowed for the filing of claims with the assignee of Charles J. Falk has expired. As one of the principal assets, Falk's seat in the Stock Exchange, is still in litigation, no formal statement of assets and liabilities has as yet been made to the creditors. The assets so far realized on amount to about \$3,000, while the claims filed aggregate about \$22,000.

So far the threatened invasion of indignant citizens of the Public Works Department because of the notice of the annual sewer charges has not materialized. Probably some of the alleged kickers took time to read over the conditions under which they were allowed to connect with the public sewer. One section of the contract which each property owner signed, reads as follows: "And I further agree to pay such rates annually for the use of the sewer as may be fixed."

A reception was tendered last evening at Kaunakapili Church in honor of the Rev. W. W. Lono, the new pastor. A large number of people were present, and the affair was a pleasant introduction of the congregation to their new spiritual adviser. The affair was given under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society. Rev. Mr. Lono received his education at Lahalauna Seminary. He was sent as a missionary to the South Seas upon his return to Hawaii he became pastor of the native church at Kakaia, Kona, Hawaii, and recently resigned to accept the pulpit of Kaunakapili Church.

THE DANISH ANTILLES.

Negotiations Have Been Transferred to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The negotiations between the governments of the United States and Denmark, relative to the cession to the United States of the Danish West Indies, have been transferred to Washington. The transfer was brought about through the desire of the Danish government to place its interests in the matter in the hands of Mr. Constantine H. Spunt, Danish minister at this capital. He spent some time at Copenhagen last summer, and returned to Washington recently, thoroughly prepared to carry forward the negotiations directly with Secretary Hay. Within the last few days there has been increased activity in the negotiations.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—
Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, pale-ness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—
Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Elias Verney, Waverling, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for today and accept no substitute.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

SHIPMENTS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901. Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
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General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport—of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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THE ONLY

REMEDY

known to positively stop the hair falling out.

IT CURES

Dandruff, Baldness, and

All Diseases of the Scalp,

by destroying the microbes

or parasite which causes

all

SCALP

DISEASES

Pints

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F. C. Cooke Cashier

F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, H. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

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CLARK'S 8 #1 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, and all other ailments arising from the bowels being clogged with waste matter. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 25 years. In bottles of 25 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Wallingford Companies Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

REPUBLICANS TO DISCUSS NEED FOR EXTRA SESSION

When the Republican Territorial Committee meets on Monday, there promises to be in sight enough business to insure an interesting gathering. The meeting has been called for the committee's headquarters for 7:30 p. m., so that the entire evening may be utilized if it seems necessary, and the prospects are that there will be no let up in oratory until very late in the night.

The meeting of the committee promises to be one which will be fully attended in person and by proxy. The proxies have been coming in right merrily during the past week, and the confusion having spread somewhat, the proxies are rolling in unsolicited to the leaders of the party here. It is believed that not less than twenty-six votes will be cast, and the number may yet reach the full strength of the committee.

There is a great deal of work before the committee, and upon one point alone does the outlook seem to be absolutely clear. That is that the majority, in the interest of harmony, will rescind their action of the last meeting entirely. This does not mean alone the declaring vacant of the places to which were elected J. A. Gilman and J. W. Jones, but as well the undoing of the work whereby the size of the committee was increased from nine to eleven. This will leave the committee just as it was, made up of five members from this island, of whom one, Coelho, is absent from the Territory, and four members from the other islands, of whom one, Judge Keppel of Maui, is now here as a member of the fire claims commission.

Under the resolution as passed at the last meeting, in the event of the absence from the island of Oahu of a member of the executive committee, whose proxy is not in the possession of a member of the various committees, his place may be filled by the committee. This will permit the executive committee to choose a member to sit in the seat of Coelho, which undoubtedly will be John C. Lane. There may be also a vacancy in the Territorial Committee to which Lane will be advanced at the same time. The rule will solve the very difficulty which was aimed to be met by the addition of two new members. There is no doubt but the outside members will at once send in proxies, and thus fill the executive committee. This plan is that suggested by Chairman Kennedy of the committee as the solution. The members of this body outside of Oahu, exclusive of Judge Keppel, are as follows: John Maguire, Kona; Dr. B. F. Sandow, Kaula; Jas. Gibb, Oahu.

A Big Row One of the Leading Events.

TWENTY-NINE to six in favor of the Punahou Athletic Club was the score at the conclusion of the big football game yesterday, and any doubts which may have existed as to the superiority of the winning team over others of the league were completely swept away.

It was a memorable game in many respects, and while the quality of the football played was, on the whole, disappointing, the contest fairly bristled with sensational incidents, and the huge crowd of spectators certainly got their money's worth of entertainment.

The gathering on the campus was perhaps the largest which has attended a sporting event for many years. When the game started there must have been 1,500 people present, and at the end of the first half the attendance was well over the 2,000 mark. The ropes were lined three deep, and behind were numerous vehicles, each creaking beneath its load. More tickets were sold than there were accommodations provided.

It was essentially a holiday crowd which came to enjoy themselves. It was also a very demonstrative crowd which cheered, yelled and hooted when it thought there was the slightest ground for such outbreaks of favor or otherwise. The majority, probably, would not have passed an examination for an umpire's job, but this in no wise diminished their enthusiasm. They witnessed the contest and its sequel of victory or defeat; the tournament of brain and brawn; the passion and lust of the struggle; and were satisfied.

The scene was a gay one. Everyone wore club colors. The red and white of the Honolulu, the gold and blue of the Punahou, and the bizarre green and gold of the Maile Illias, all helped to make a spectacle which was kaleidoscopic in coloring and shifting effects. The colors of the contesting clubs were identical with those of the two great California universities.

Over night the Punahou ruled favorites in the betting, but there was quite a disposition to hedge on the field. The natives were with the Honolulu, and did not hesitate to back their choice. Another thing which made friends for the Honolulu was the fact that Henry Cockett was included in the team. His name had been omitted from the lists furnished to the press, and his presence was calculated to greatly strengthen his side. The best team won, and that is about all there is to it. The Punahou developed surprising strength and their opponents equally surprising weakness. The Honolulu were simply outplayed at every stage of the game in the second half, while in the first half they managed to hold their own.

The score at the end of the first half was six all. Morse scored for the Punahou, and Gleason did the trick for the Honolulu. In the second section of the game the Punahou touched down four times, J. Marcellino (the Soper), A. Marcellino, and Morse crossing the line. Goals resulted from five of the six touchdowns, and the kicking was remarkably accurate.

Gleason's great 20-yard run was the feature of the game. Punahou had the ball on the Honolulu 20-yard line and as soon as it was snapped Gleason broke through center, secured the ball and ran the whole length of the field with it, never being headed. Blaisdell's great credit for his superb intercepting of Gleason's ball. There was trouble galore throughout the game, and George R. Carter, the umpire, had his hands full from whistle to whistle. When the Punahou made their first touchdown the Honolulu protested on the ground that the umpire had signalled off-side against

The most important matter which is to come up, however, is one upon which opinion as to the result is not by any means settled. It is known that there is to be introduced a resolution declaring that the sense of the Republican Central Committee that an extra session of the Legislature should be held, for the purposes of passing a taxation and a loan measure, so that public works may go on as the executive departments planned when they made up their estimates with the idea that there would be careful and thoughtful consideration by the Legislature. The resolutions have been drawn and considered by certain members of the committee, and though it is as yet not certain who will propose them, Stewart is believed to be the outcome of the fight over this proposition is a question which is keeping all the politicians guessing.

That there will be a long discussion is probable. There are men in the committee who are primed for the occasion with oratory and plain words, and who will take time for their escape. There is said to be no disposition on the part of any one to cut off debate. The general belief is that the more talking the better for the situation, thereby, and the outlook for mutual acquiescence in any settlement made more certain. The talking promises to be largely confined, however, to the opponents of Governor Dole. It is not improbable that during the heat of debate some one may propose a denunciation of the Governor and a request upon the President for his removal, but there is absolutely no chance that such a step will be taken by the Territorial Committee.

Thus the best sources the following forecast is drawn: When the committee has heard the talk of its members until it is either tired or sees that new light is needed, then adjournment will be had, probably for two weeks. Coupled with the adjournment resolution will be an invitation to members of the Legislature elected by the Republican party, to meet with the committee when it reassembles, for the purpose of discussing the merits of an extra session, and the probabilities that any such extra session be held. The adoption of this course would draw to the city the leaders of the party from all over the Territory, and there would be a thorough debating of the question along thoughtful lines. The outcome of such a debate would be action which by the committee would be considered as definite and final.

The Honolulu, and then allowed the touchdown, instead of penalizing the offenders five yards. They said that as soon as Carter signalled off-side, Vida, who had tackled Morse, released his hold, enabling him to score. Carter said that he had given his decision, and the Honolulu continued the game under protest.

Vida and Cunha were both put out of the game for slugging, and this tended to further irritate the Honolulu. The climax came when a Punahou man slipped and fell on Blaisdell, nearly knocking him out. The Honolulu then declared that they were and gave his opinion to the umpire, decisions, and refused to proceed with the game. After being on the verge of leaving the field, wiser counsels prevailed, and the game proceeded.

Later on, during an argument in the center of the field, Cunha advanced and gave his opinion of the umpire, who ordered him outside the ropes. Cunha refused to go and Carter threatened to quit the game unless the big center was removed. The latter was escorted to the boundary between Lieutenant Leslie and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, and after some words got off the field.

Not long after Cunha again entered the field, and Carter ordered him off. Again Cunha was obstinate. The umpire said that if Cunha did not obey him inside of two minutes he would give the game to the Punahou. Still Cunha remained and Carter told the police to do their duty and remove him. Cunha parleyed with the officers, and Carter then charged him and forced him to the rope. A promise of arrest finally caused Cunha to cross the rope, where he remained during the rest of the game.

Chris Holt then got into trouble with the deputy sheriff for refusing to get outside the rope and had to be put out after an exchange of compliments with Chillingworth. During these incidents the deputy sheriff's horse got away and the crowd swarmed over the gridiron in an attempt to capture it. The football itself was tame compared with the howling interlude provided by Messrs. Cunha, Holt and Carter.

At 3:30 o'clock the teams lined up as follows:

Punahou.	H. A. C.
Armstrong	Barry
J. Waterhouse	Wise
Kimball	H. Cockett
Robinson	Cunha
Judd	I. Cockett
Walker	Lane
Clark	Vida
Williamson	Thompson
Downing	Long
Morse	Gleason
Soper	Blaisdell

George R. Carter umpired, and Chas. A. Elston officiated as referee. The timekeeper was F. M. Brooks, and the linesmen H. P. Roth and R. King. The time of the first half was twenty-five minutes, and that of the second twenty minutes.

Hall-Templeton Nuptials.

A quiet wedding was celebrated last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hopper on Keeaumoku street, when Miss Alice Templeton became the wife of Mr. Wm. O. Hall. Only the relatives and immediate friends of the bride and groom were present, the wedding taking place at 7 o'clock. Rev. E. S. Muckley, pastor of the Christian Church, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are well known residents of the islands. Mr. Hall being engaged in business in this city.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Turkey Feasts in Homes and
Hotels—Sports and Drives
Enliven the Occasion.

IT WAS not a real old New England Thanksgiving in Honolulu yesterday, but a real Hawaiian day for giving thanks for the plenty and prosperity which has visited these islands during the past year. But the spirit of the old-fashioned family thanksgiving was apparent in all things just the same, and all that was lacking was the falling of snowflakes, the line of sleighbells, the bobbed coasting, skating upon a mill pond and washing the birds' faces with snow to redder their cheeks. These were the elements of the "Down East" Thanksgiving which were not apparent in Hawaii yesterday, but the big, juicy turkey gobblers filled with toothsome dressing, graced the tables which were surrounded by grandfathers, parents, and the expectant boys and girls, and there was just as much cranberry sauce, and as many mince and pumpkin pies as there to be found on a New England Thanksgiving. In addition, one had to look out of wide open windows to see a landscape studded with nodding cocoanut trees, swaying palms, a myriad of feathery ferns, rustling bananas and a vista that was all green and tropical and beautiful. Such was Thanksgiving day in Honolulu. But at many a dinner table yesterday there were homesick ones who expressed a desire to again be eating their Thanksgiving turkey in a room where a blazing log-fire crackled and spluttered its warmth around the guests, where the windows panes were covered with a thick coating of frost so inviting upon which to trace one's initials, and thence to gaze out upon a landscape white with an ever-thickening mantle of snow. Sweet to these in Honolulu yesterday would have been the distant sound of the tinkle, jingle, tinkle of sleighbells and a glimpse of a cutter swiftly coursing over the white surface behind a steep all a tingle with the crisp, biting air.

But Honolulu wore a far different aspect for its Thanksgiving. From morning till night gay crowds of people were upon the streets going or coming from church, making excursions into the country or to the beach to take a dip into the surf at Waikiki, and all were attired in costumes suited to a tropical country and to withstand the fierce onslaughts of Old Sol whose face beamed never so brightly upon Honolulu and its holiday crowds as yesterday. Many of the morning in driving to the Fair and to Moai in Diamond Head, or journeyed into Manoa Valley, carrying with them well filled lunch baskets.

Morning services were held in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Central Union Church and the Catholic Cathedral, and hundreds were present to give praise and thanks to God for the gifts of peace and prosperity which they enjoyed during the past year. The services at Central Union were for the Methodist and Christian churches, as well as the Central Union, and the offerings were divided equally among the churches, and the sums so set apart were used in providing Thanksgiving dinners for many who, perhaps otherwise have gone without them.

In the afternoon all roads led to the campus of the Oahu College at Kakaia, where the Thanksgiving football game was played. The electric cars were crowded to their full capacities throughout the day, and for two hours before the game began the cars followed one another out on the line to Punahou in quick succession, several thousand people being thus carried through the city. Carriages, hacks and almost every kind of vehicle which would hold human beings drove by two ways during the afternoon to the hahou and to Waikiki.

Hardly was the football game over than the dining rooms were thrown open, and by 6 o'clock it is safe to say that almost everybody in town, who has not seated at a luau eating young pig, was busy enjoying portions of big, browned turkeys. There were, of course, many large dinner parties, and those who had no special invitations to dine out, betook themselves to the hostess in town and at Waikiki, and discussed the splendid dinners given there. The Hawaiian Band played morning and afternoon in the grounds. The evening was devoted to listening to the music at the Opera House, where the curtain did not rise until 9 o'clock, and to the minstrel performance at the Orpheum, both places being comfortably filled. The weather was perfect for Honolulu, not a shower of rain or even a threatening cloud marred the day.

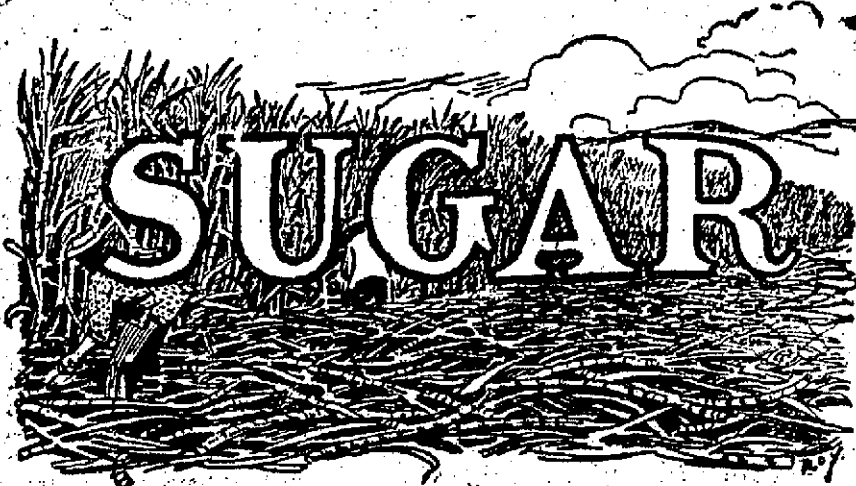
ARCHAIC TORTURE.

In the old days of persecution, one of the favorite methods of execution was to tie the victim to a stake planted on the shore, and let him wait until the waves as they rippled in, while the rising tide was a step nearer to death. That is a picture to make one shudder. But look at our own condition. Here is the man bound to his business, the woman bound to her household duties, like the victim to the stake, and one symptom of disease after another shows the tide of disease closing in on them. The tide comes so slowly that they don't realize their danger until too late, when it is useless to cry for help. Examine your own condition. Are you sleepless? Is your body branded and blistered by eruptions? Is your appetite failing? Are you irritable? Is your breath bad and your tongue coated? These are some of the symptoms that indicate the rising tide of disease. Do you want to be saved? Sagwa will save you. Sagwa, the great Indian remedy, has saved thousands from just such a fate. It drives out the impurities that taint blood. It enables the stomach to digest and assimilate food. It cleanses the kidneys and tones up the liver. By removing the obstructions that prevent the harmonious working of the great organs of the body, it enables Nature to carry on her work. The utmost that any medicine can do is to assist Nature. Sagwa is Nature's own remedy, a compound of healing roots, barks, herbs and gums, that cleanse the system and promote the healthy action of all the organs.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kikapoo Medicines.

Student Disorders at Madrid.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—A violent demonstration against the military was made here by students today. The disturbance was quelled by the police, but not until street-cars had been stoned, shop windows smashed and many pedestrians injured. The students have appointed a rendezvous for tomorrow, when a renewal of the disorder is expected.



WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—"The obvious and sustained friendliness of the United States government to Cuba, the impending increase of sugar production in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, added to the steady and rapid development of the beet sugar industry throughout a large area of the United States, all point to an inevitable and definite decline in European sugar exports to our country."

This statement appears in an interesting report from Consul General Mason at Berlin to the State Department, dated October 14, showing the damage which the sugar production of Cuba, in particular, is dealing to the sugar exporters of Europe.

It is generally recognized, says Mr. Mason, that the beet sugar industry of central Europe is approaching a critical juncture. Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Russia, it is stated, are now gathering a beet crop which will yield an output of sugar far surpassing in quantity that of any previous year. Unfortunately for Germany, the overabundant production comes at a time when industrial depression and a short wheat and rye crop have seriously reduced the purchasing capacity of the poorer classes.

DECLINE IN CONSUMPTION.

A high commercial authority, says Mr. Mason, estimates the decline in sugar consumption in Germany during the fiscal year at 75,000 tons.

To complete and still further darken the shadow, says the consul general, "Cuba has appeared as a vigorous and threatening competitor in the United States, which, during the past year, has taken an average of 283,000 metric tons of German sugar, valued at \$12,614,000 per annum."

These conditions, it is stated, have sent the price of sugar in the market at Magdeburg down to the lowest point reached during the critical year, 1894-1895.

Great interest has been awakened in Germany by the recent visit to Washington of Governor General Wood of Cuba, and the conviction is growing that notwithstanding all doubts and suspicions, Cuba is really about to be

CHINESE HAVE LABOR TROUBLES

Editor Advertiser—"Rice culture is chiefly in the hands of the Chinese, and does not suffer from labor troubles. These people are possessed of a persistent industry which ought to command general respect. They deserve success for their work hard for it."

The writer of the above in the Advertiser of the 23rd would not have penned those lines if better acquainted with the subject. If she had known the number of Chinese capitalists who are engaged in the rice industry who are quivering on the verge of bankruptcy on account of labor troubles, it is certain the opposite of the truth would not have been published. Of all the industries in this Territory that of raising rice has been most injuriously affected by annexation and the application of the exclusion laws of the United States. There is but one class of people who can work in the wet and swamp lands as the rice culture requires and that is the Chinese. Every steamer takes away more or less of them, and while their number is diminishing, wages are in consequence going higher for those that remain. Land rents have reached a very high point, as all admit who have to pay them, or who have land to rent. The price of rice is fixed by the law of supply and demand, and importation of foreign rice is prohibited. Wages for field hands, which were formerly \$12.50 and board per month, have advanced to \$25 and \$26. This, together with the customary board, makes it cost the employer close to \$32 and \$33 per month. Notwithstanding the ability to produce two crops per annum, there is to be considered the accidents of storm, which cause great loss at times. It is not prophesying to state that if there is not some change made in the immigration laws many bankruptcies will occur within two years amongst those who have much money invested in this industry. A large petition will go forward to Congress explaining the situation and asking that Chinese laborers either limited in number or as to the period in which they may remain here, may be allowed to come to the Hawaiian Islands.

The exclusion laws of the United States are probably very wholesome in protecting the labor element and in excluding a class who make no professions to taking part in the politics of the country. They were made for America as she was, not for America as she is, including the Arctic and tropic zones. It is a difficult matter to make laws which are beneficial to all parts of so great a republic, in that the necessities of different parts are so diametrically opposed to those of other parts. It is very essential that Congress should be thoroughly informed of the extent of the rice industry of Hawaii, of the immense tracts which the Chinese have reclaimed from innocuous desuetude and rendered productive, as well as of the occupancy by them of innumerable tracts which were of no utility for other purposes. Figures talk, and it is not a difficult matter to show the extent to which Hawaii is indebted to the industry and perseverance of the Chinese. If such were done there is no doubt that a wise Congress can be depended upon to alleviate the situation. Tables showing the acreage in each district, the number of men employed, the product, the amount of taxes paid by those engaged, and the amounts of freights paid annually, would be easily compiled and would be very instructive to the coming Congress, who will have to pass on proposed measures of relief. A little labor spent at this season in that line might be productive of much benefit to that industry and incidentally to all others.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

The Rapid Transit Company did a big business yesterday, carrying in all 11,581 passengers, using thirteen motor cars and four trailers.

gin the career of an independent State under the generous and sympathetic protection of the United States, and under conditions which will favor the development of the sugar industry of the island to a point beyond the highest productiveness of former years."

SAND FILTRATION OF SUGAR SOLUTIONS IN HAWAII.

Editor Louisiana Planter:

I note in your issue of September 28 an article headed "Preliminary and Intermediate Filtration of Sugar Solutions." The author says in this article that it is noticeable that eight Hawaiian sugar cane factories have adopted sand filtration, using six to nine sand filters each for 1,800 to 1,500 tons of cane per day, and a little further on he states that "the fact that it seems to be of service in Hawaii indicates that it may, at least, be of service in filtering raw, cold, mill juice for sugar cane and sorghum."

In order to remove some misapprehension under which the author is evidently laboring, I wish to state briefly the actual facts concerning sand filtration in the Hawaiian Islands. Sand filters have only been in use in the sugar houses of two plantations, at one for several years and at the other only during the last season, but there is to be installed for the coming crop, altogether, seventy sand filters of the cylindrical vertical type, each holding about 20 cubic feet of sand. These filters will be distributed in about eight sugar houses (from six to ten filters in each) grinding about 500 to 1,200 tons of cane in twenty-four hours. They are not to be used for the filtration of "raw, cold, mill juice," but for the filtration of hot, clarified juice after it has left the high-temperature clarifying apparatus and remained for some time in open settling tanks. From the sand filters, this juice then goes direct to the supply tanks for the evaporators. The filtration of these juices through sand will remove more effectively the last traces of insoluble impurities than can be accomplished by intermittent settling in common open tanks, or in the continuous type of settlers. Sand filters will therefore not take the place, for the present, at least, of the settling tanks, but will form a means of after-filtration before the juice enters the evaporators. Yours very truly,

C. HEDEMANN.

CHANGES IN A LOCAL DAILY

The management of the Honolulu Republican will pass sometimes this month from the present hands. At the recent meeting of the stockholders the resignation of E. S. Gill, who has been editor of the paper since its foundation, was accepted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1902. At the same time the editorship was filled by the choosing of C. R. Buckland, who recently has come to Honolulu with his family, after an absence of eighteen years.

Mr. Buckland was formerly editor of the Bulletin here, leaving to become private secretary to John D. Spreckels, and later editor of "The Merchant" in San Francisco. After some years there he went east, and was in turn writer on the New York Commercial Advertiser and statistician for the Republican National Committee. Mr. Buckland is well remembered here, and has many acquaintances, who have been welcoming him back to Honolulu.

Incidentally, it is reported, the stockholders did more than discuss these changes in the staff of the paper. One of the other things done, it is said, was to authorize the acting president and the treasurer of the corporation to sign certain notes for money advanced to pay the running expenses of the paper by the majority stockholders. The statement of the treasurer covered the four months which had elapsed since the meeting of June, which was reported at that time. The financial statement showed that there had been incurred during the five months an expense of over \$3,600 in the running of the journal. The average deficit for each month has somewhat exceeded \$730, and the stockholders failed to get any good reasons why they should believe that an alteration in the status of affairs might be expected. The report of the treasurer showed also that with the notes so far given and authorized, the corporation owes Judge Humphreys, who has advanced all the money up to this time, a total of \$9,000.

Stockholders of the company which publishes the Honolulu Republican give it as their opinion that a controlling interest in the shares of the company can be purchased after this showing, at 55 cents on the dollar; but they say also that Judge Humphreys will not discount his advances of cash by one penny, which means that it would take something like \$15,000 to secure the paper and its publishing company.

It is said that a shake-up in the office of the journal is in prospect. One man has been imported within the past two weeks, and others are said to have been made to former business manager Johnson to resume their duties, but that the offer was declined.

A circulation of the paper is down near the zero mark, and advertising bills are settled for about anything the advertiser will give.

Turkeys Given Away.

Seventy-five big, fat turkeys, with all the accompaniments of cranberry sauce, mince pies, pudding and many little relishes, were distributed yesterday under the auspices of Rev. William M. Kincaid, pastor of Central Union Church, to the sick, to strangers far away from their homes, and to several recently married couples. The seventy-five turkeys represented that number of dinners and the same number of persons remembered. Last year but twenty-five turkeys were given away in this manner, but the influx of Americans during the past year has created the needs for three times that number this year, for the strangers in the city have multiplied many fold, and it was for these that the dinners were mostly intended.



The morning of life is the time of abundance, profusion, strength, vigor, growth. When the sun begins to sink, when the midday of life is past, then the hair begins to fade and the silvery gray talls of approaching age.

Sunrise or sunset? Which shall your mirror say? If the former, then it is rich and dark hair, long and heavy hair; if the latter, it is short and falling hair, thin and gray hair.

The choice is yours.—for

Ayer's Hair Vigor

always restores color to gray hair, stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow long and heavy.

This is something you have been looking for, isn't it? And it is something you can have confidence in, for it is no experiment, people have been using it for half a century. We do not claim it will do everything, but we do claim it is the best hair preparation ever made.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S

IN EVERY HOUSE

The addition of a

Weathered Oak or Flemish Oak Sideboard

will be a valuable acquisition to home comfort.

This week we have an assortment of very low prices and of a quality that you have long been looking for.

Invalid Tables

are something new, that we have just gotten in stock and you ought to see them.

Can be placed right over the bed and are the most convenient thing you ever saw.

You all will want to be invalids so that you may have an excuse for using one.

Don't use heavy wooden beds when you can get

White Enamelled Bedsteads

so cheap.

The only thing for Honolulu climate.

We have a fine new stock of them in the latest designs and lowest prices.

Our Upholstering Dept.

is the finest in the city, and we have every facility for turning out the best work.

J. Hopp & Co.

The Leading Furniture Dealers.

King and Bethel Streets.

HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company.

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1825. Accumulated Funds \$4,750,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD.

AGENTS.

It was a quiet day yesterday in

placid Park save for a few parties.

Be Thankful

We all have something to be thankful for.

Do you ever stop to think how much better off you are than the average person in any other part of the world.

Are there many of us hungry and begging for employment?

Do we have to look forward with dread to the cold winter, which takes all we have saved in the summer, to keep us from freezing?

How about the neat little home you occupy, with the beautiful open-air life?

Some of us may feel blue this year because we foolishly speculated, but do not let that discourage you. It was an expensive lesson, but you will be more careful in the future.

With your family and friends around you next Thursday you will require a few more articles for your table, such as Meat Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Tumblers, Beer and Wine Glasses, Carvers, Knives and Forks, Spoons, etc.

Whether you are rich or poor, we can supply your wants to your entire satisfaction.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED,

Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASS AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
53-55-57 King St.

KOMEL

Made from the pure juice of the
Grape Fruit.

Carbonated only by the

**CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,**

LIMITED.

601 Fort St. Phone Main 71
Island Orders Solicited.

**WILDER'S STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT
a new freight schedule will go into
effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in
rates can be obtained at the office of
the company, corner Fort and Queen
streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,
President.

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED—

**LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS...**

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

The Rapid Transit line was extended
yesterday, the cars now running to the
gates of the Kamehameha schools. The
trolley wire has been strung further
down but the cars will be run only so
far as the surfacing of the road is
finished.

BOULEVARD FROM CITY TO PARKS

Club is Projected To Carry Out Work.

AFTER preliminaries which have consumed a week of discussions, the plans for the construction of a boulevard which will connect the city proper with the park and Diamond Head road, have reached such a stage of development, that a meeting of the projectors, to inaugurate the Boulevard Club, will be held before the end of the week. The original plan has developed until now what was at first discussed as a simple driveway to Kapiolani Park, is planned to be an avenue which will be a distinguishing feature of the city.

According to the present outlook the idea of those who have been at the front in the arrangements for the drive, is to make the boulevard of great width, give it ornamental features and separate crossings for the various vehicles which will use it. The location of the boulevard is not settled in the preliminary discussion, but it seems probable that the original idea to construct a roadway through the district which is to be tapped by the extension of King street, will be taken up first. The building of the boulevard will be a work of magnitude, and will consume many months.

Captain N. Griswold, who is promoting interest in the proposed boulevard, has secured the signatures of fifty representative men of Honolulu as the nucleus for a club which will be regularly organized, and it is then proposed to secure the names of at least 2,000 persons, who will pledge themselves to pay \$1 a month for twenty-five months, thus bringing in \$50,000 toward the cost of constructing the speedway.

"The proposition," said Captain Griswold, "is for a four-mile speedway, starting somewhere in the neighborhood of Union Square and running straight out to Kapiolani Park, there connecting with the Diamond Head road. It is proposed to make this a 100-foot wide boulevard with a 20-foot track in the center for bicycles flanked on either side by rows of poincianas; 30-foot driveways for carriages on either side of the bicycle roadway, and two 10-foot sidewalks for pedestrians, with rows of palms lining them. The boulevard would be covered with asphalt rock, making it free from dust and mud in any kind of weather.

"The manner in which we propose to raise the money is by organizing a club of 100 members—we have already fifty names—to contribute \$1 a month for twenty-five months, that list to be added to until it amounts to 2,000 names. This of course, will include bicycle riders, and by this means \$50,000 will be raised. It has been suggested that there are possibly ten wealthy men in this city who would give \$5,000 each toward the boulevard, which would add \$50,000 to the fund.

"This matter was brought up before a committee of the Senate at the last session, the project was approved and the members said they would endeavor to secure \$50,000 from the government to be contributed to complete the proposition, making a total fund of \$150,000. A prominent banker said to me a few days ago that it would be one of the greatest monuments to progress that Honolulu could build, and with our tropical climate and beautiful flowering trees, it was possible to make of it one of the most delightful drives in the world. Imagine four miles of poincianas in full bloom lining this boulevard. Tourists would have something to talk about, and it would be one of the greatest advertisements that Honolulu could have. Perhaps at the entrance to the boulevard the proposed McKinley memorial might be located, an arch maybe.

"People who are called upon to pay only \$1 a month for twenty-five months would not feel the small outlay and we feel certain that those who take pleasure in riding bicycles or driving horses would be willing to contribute this much toward securing the speedway. In fact, it has been suggested that ladies who drive form an auxiliary club and help the matter along. There are a large number of ladies in Honolulu who are experienced horsewomen and there is no reason why they should not take an interest in the matter. I am told there are 7,000 bicycles being ridden in Honolulu and perhaps about half as many horses being driven. Surely from all these ample support should be secured.

Another suggestion which has been handed in to us is that the school children take a hand in the matter by planting many of the trees in honor of their Arbor Day.

The boulevard proposition was outlined in a conversation between Ned Macfarlane, Robert Shingle, Mr. Enkin and a number of others who are fond of horseflesh and Macfarlane suggested that an attempt be made to construct a drive straight out to Diamond Head by way of Kapiolani Park. The suggestion was dropped at once and a meeting with favor wherever mentioned amongst the business men.

The agreement which is now being circulated and signed is in the hands of R. W. Shingle at the office of Henry Waterhouse & Co. and is as follows:

HONOLULU BOULEVARD AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—SUBSCRIPTION LIST

terms below set forth, to which we hereby agree:

The object of the association is to raise money by contributions and by soliciting subscriptions for the purpose of constructing a boulevard from some central point in Honolulu to Kapiolani Park and in obtaining rights of way and filling, grading, macadamizing or asphaltizing the same or portions thereof, and in constructing such bridges and culverts and doing such work as may be deemed advisable. Such boulevard to be of sufficient width to provide separate ways for carriages, bicycles and pedestrians, and to have at least six rows of trees, and to be embellished, beautified and kept up in the most attractive and substantial manner possible; and also, to engage in such other undertakings for the improvement of Honolulu as may be thought advisable, and also, to assist in suppressing nuisances and in improving the sanitary conditions of the city; and also, to transact all such business as may be done incidentally in carrying out said purposes and in managing the affairs of the club.

The officers of the club shall consist of a president, one or more vice presidents up to ten, a secretary, a treasurer, an executive committee, and members, and such other committees as shall be appointed to have in charge the various branches of club work. Members shall contribute \$1 per month for the term of twenty-five months. Honorary members shall pay in \$100 on joining the club, and shall not be subject to further assessments.

All funds collected from the public for the purposes above set out shall be kept separate from the funds of the club. Such contributions as soon as received shall be placed in the hands of trustees, to be expended by them in carrying out the purposes above named.

The boulevard and other works carried out by the club shall be dedicated to the public.

By-laws may be adopted adding to or modifying the foregoing provisions. The club shall continue for a term of five years.

N. W. Griswold, 31 Campbell block	\$25.00
George W. Hayseiden, office, Pa-way tract	25.00
J. J. Egan, office, Love building	25.00
R. M. Shingle, Henry Waterhouse & Co.	25.00
L. A. Thurston, Stangenwald building	25.00
Edward E. Paxton, Stangenwald building	25.00
W. F. Dillingham, Stangenwald building	25.00
Charles P. Grimwood, Judd building	25.00
A. F. Cooke, McIntyre building	25.00
A. N. Campbell, W. R. Castle's office	25.00
H. T. Hayseiden, David Lawrence & Co., Ltd.	25.00
David Lawrence, David Lawrence & Co., Ltd.	25.00
Clinton J. Hutchins, The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.	25.00
James W. Harvey, E. O. Hall & Son	25.00
Garret R. Gray, 30 Campbell block	25.00
J. M. Monsarrat, 20-21 Campbell block	25.00
Allan W. Judd, 307 Stangenwald building	25.00
Charles T. Wilder, Kaahumanu street	25.00
F. Amweg, 608 Stangenwald building	25.00
W. C. Achi, 18-19 Campbell block	25.00
Q. H. Berrey, room 8, Campbell building	25.00
E. C. Macfarlane, 21 Kaahumanu street	25.00
F. W. McChesney, Queen street	25.00
F. S. Dillingham Jr., Pacific Hardware Company	25.00
L. E. Pinkham, Pacific Hardware Company	25.00
J. D. McInerney, at M. McInerney's	25.00
W. M. Cunningham, College street	25.00
Frank Hustace, Merchant street	25.00
C. Muhlenberg, Queen street	25.00
W. R. Castle Jr., 507 Stangenwald building	25.00
F. Halstead, Halstead & Co.	25.00
Frank S. Dodge, 77 Merchant street	25.00
C. H. Bellina, Club Stables, Ltd.	25.00
John W. McDonald, City Shoeing Shop	25.00
Alfred C. Wall, Love building	25.00
C. J. Ludwigen, Elite building	25.00
Frank B. Auerbach, Boston building	25.00
Dr. C. L. Garvin, 232 Beretania street	25.00
Robert W. Anderson, 1087 Alakea street	25.00
M. E. Grossman, Alakea street	25.00
W. W. Dimond, W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.	25.00
F. M. Hatch, Stangenwald building	25.00
Charles E. Atherton, Castle & Cooke, Ltd.	25.00
W. W. Wright, South and King streets	25.00
S. Decker, South and King streets	25.00
William Fernandes, South and King streets	25.00
John H. Soper, Merchant street	25.00
A. W. Pearson, Gazette Company	25.00

RATS AS TIGHT ROPE WALKERS

The presence of rats in the residence portion of the city is more than usual and attempts are being made by some to kill them off. A peculiar method is followed by the rodents in travelling from one house to another. A few evenings ago a lady was sitting on her veranda when her attention was attracted by what she first thought was a huge lizard crawling along an electric light wire which connected with the house. She soon discovered her mistake as the lizard was a big rat. He travelled along the wire keeping his equilibrium and reached his destination safely. The lady told her husband of the occurrence and only after witnessing a similar acrobatic feat, was he convinced that such a thing could be done. The husband has issued an edict in his household that war must be declared on the rodents seeking entrance to his premises in this manner.

A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED

Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form, says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist of Filles Me U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered. The remedy not only cures croup but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

WILL MOVE AGAINST THE RATS

Campbell to Meet Shippers and Proceed.

ASSISTANT Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell, soon after his return from Hawaii yesterday morning, met with the members of the Chamber of Commerce who have under control the work for the protection of the city from rats, and the destruction of those now along the waterfront. As a result of the conference there will be held Friday a meeting of the committee of the Chamber and the assistant superintendent, at which time all details for the work of destruction will be decided.

The plan which will be followed in the matter of the killing of the rats on the front, is that which was discussed and decided upon at the recent meeting of the shippers and the committee of the Board of Health. At that time Mr. Campbell submitted a proposal to bulkhead the wharves and seal the floors, after which sulphur gases will be pumped into the spaces so that all rats will be killed. The putting in operation of this method will involve the co-operation of the United States quarantine service as the only apparatus which is available for the work is now installed by that service at the channel wharf.

The Chamber of Commerce committee, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Gilman, of Castle & Cooke, W. M. Giffard, of W. G. Irwin & Co., and W. P. Pfothauer, of Hackfeld & Co., has given every assurance that there will be provided all the money which is needed for the complete equipment of the wharves along the lines fixed. The decision reached at the informal meeting yesterday morning was that there should be one wharf treated at first, and if the plan proves to be a success then there shall be an immediate prosecution of the work until the entire waterfront is cleared of the vermin.

While there has been no decision as to the wharf to be chosen for the experimental stage of the plan, it is believed that the choice will fall upon the Oceanic wharf. This is the one which has been discussed in all the preliminary talks with the national officials, as they believe the necessity of providing for the ships from the colonies is greater than any other, owing to the fact that these vessels cross here and that there can be made provision at the channel wharf for only one at a time. Should this be done there will be after the completion of the first trial of the plan, two wharves which are regarded as free from the possibility of rats going on board a ship.

The expense which will be incurred in the complete bulkheading of the docks on the front will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000, and it is the expectation that the experimental work can be done for not more than one-eighth of this sum. The committee will insure that everything possible is done to insure the carrying out of the work upon the lines Mr. Campbell at first laid down, so that the possibility of failure will be reduced to a minimum. It is the expectation that the work will be inaugurated with the first of next week. Assistant Superintendent Campbell has assured the members of the Chamber of Commerce committee that he is in readiness to go on as soon as the material is ordered. If the meeting of Friday reaches the expected decision there will be nothing to do but order the lumber and summon the men, which will make it all ready to take up the work with the first of the week.

An unexpected matter may hamper the work of the final killing of the rats. It is found that there is not at present available a suitable scow for the carrying of the fumigating machinery of the United States Government, which is to be used through the courtesy of Dr. Cofer. The only scow with its own power is the old one of Hackfeld's, which is thought to be in such a state that to place upon it machines which are revolving at a high rate of speed, would endanger the vessel. There is one scow which might be used and towed from place to place by the quarantine launch. This finally may be done. The government people are expecting to move upon their share of the work very shortly as they have been assured that the utmost rapidity will be the rule in the work, once it is undertaken.

It had been the intention of Assistant Superintendent Campbell to leave for the Coast on the Sonoma which will leave on December 10th, but the coming up of the business now under discussion will prevent this trip. He had planned to spend three weeks on business and pleasure in San Francisco and Oakland where his family now is visiting.

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Is a man who kills his child to prevent it from starving to death answerable to the law for the crime? This interesting question was raised in Circuit Court yesterday morning, and it was so much of a puzzle, that Judge Gear was unwilling to pass sentence from the fact that he had already studied the case and was probably biased to some extent. For that reason the question is to be passed upon by Judge Humphreys.

Furuki Kasabro, the Japanese who strangled his infant child a few weeks ago and then gave himself up to the police, is responsible for the interesting

question raised yesterday morning, by entering a plea of guilty in Circuit Court. The Jap was indicted by the grand jury for the crime of murder in the first degree, his crime having been a peculiarly atrocious one. Discouraged by the fact that he had been without employment for weeks, and seeing no way of providing food for his wife and children, Kasabro took his two small babies to the mountains, and strangled the younger, a mere infant. For some reason he did not complete the diabolical plan which his diseased mind had formulated. The police first learned of the crime when the Jap came to the Police Station house carrying the body of the murdered infant in his arms. He was promptly placed under arrest, and made no denial of his guilt, stating simply that he had no work and rather than see his children starve to death, he wanted to kill them.

At the opening of the present term of court Kinney, Ballou and McClanahan appeared for the prisoner and he entered a plea of not guilty. In Circuit Court yesterday morning Deputy Attorney General Cathcart stated that the defendant wished to withdraw the plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty to the charge of manslaughter in the first degree. He stated that a jury would hardly find the defendant guilty of a higher degree of murder and requested that the man be sentenced at once.

The prisoner was called before the bar to receive sentence when Judge Gear stated that he could not impose punishment upon such a man under the circumstances. "I don't like to pass upon a case of this kind," said the court, "this man must have been crazy or he would not have committed such a crime. It does not seem possible that he is guilty of such an atrocious crime, if he is responsible he should be hanged, if not he should be let go. A man who would strangle his child as this defendant has done is either guilty of murder in the first degree, or else hopelessly insane, and irresponsible. I don't believe I can accept a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree in this case, and prefer that it be taken before Judge Humphreys. I have ascertained certain facts in connection with this matter, that might influence me, and would therefore prefer not to pass sentence upon the defendant."

The case will very likely be called up before Judge Humphreys today. Mr. Cathcart stated to the court, that there was no element of anger or malice in the crime, that the defendant simply thought the child was better off dead than alive, and so killed it.

DOUGLAS HIS OWN ATTORNEY.
Alex Douglas, the negro found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to jail for fifteen days by Judge Gear yesterday. When the court asked the defendant if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed the prisoner pleaded his own case like a veteran attorney. He went into the question of reasonable doubt very fully, and also as to what constituted self-defense. "I was just going through the crowd," said Douglas, "when this man attacked me, and I went for him. I wasn't bothering him until he started after me. I'm not no tramp, I am a hard working citizen; and when I work I save my money."

"Have you got enough saved now to pay a good stiff fine," asked the court. "I could pay a small fine," replied the defendant. "How much have you got saved up?" "I only got a dollar in change," grinned the negro. "I have some friends that might help me out, and would like to get a light fine if I could."

The court imposed a sentence of fifteen days, and cautioned the defendant against the too common practice of his race, in using a knife. **GET A LICENSE OF HIS OWN.**
In the case of Furusha, charged with selling liquor without a license, the court imposed a fine of one hundred dollars and costs. The sentence of the police court had been two hundred dollars. The court suggested that the defendant go to the executive building and get a license. Tell the treasurer that the court sent you. It would seem that there is an election or a fair in progress here from the number of banners on every street announcing a saloon," concluded Judge Gear.

In the case of William Kalahiki, charged with the larceny of clothes from the City Sanitary Laundry, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. This case occupied the attention of Judge Gear all day. The clothes, shirts, underwear, etc., alleged to have been stolen from the laundry, were on exhibition in the court room as evidence. The following jurors sat on the case, Guy Livingston, Alexander K. Nicholas, Harry S. Swinton, Isiah Bray, Jonah K. Nakia, Ruby A. Dexter, Geo. W. Harrison, Jas. Kahalepua, H. C. Bickerton, John M. Davis, Hermann Levy, John A. Noble.

A NEW DAMAGE SUIT.
John Stephenson, a Jamaica negro, has filed suit in the Circuit Court against John DeGreaves for damages in the sum of \$2,000. In his complaint the plaintiff says:

"That for a period of six years the plaintiff has at the instance and request of the defendant and in Honolulu, furnished Caroline DeGreaves (wife of John DeGreaves) with board, lodging, washing and necessary clothing, the reasonable value and cost of which amount to the sum of \$2,000, in which sum defendant is indebted to plaintiff therefor."

"That during all said years the defendant neglected and refused to supply said Caroline DeGreaves with the common necessities of life, although abundantly able so to do, and that this plaintiff supplied the same as aforesaid at a cost to plaintiff of \$2,000. Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against defendant in the sum of \$2,000 and costs."

COURT CILLINGS

A general denial has been filed in the ejectment suit of Kauai vs. Okada.

In the case of Jennie Miles vs. Annie Levy, suit for \$2,000, defendant filed an affidavit denying her charge in the police court was malicious or without probable cause. She further alleges that the plaintiff and other neighbors have continually abused and insulted her and made it impossible for her to live in their neighborhood. For this reason she is trying to sell her residence and move away, and asks that the injunction restraining her from so doing be dissolved. She alleges that she has other property of sufficient value to satisfy a judgment, Judge Humphreys dissolved the injunction.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Manuel Vasconcelles charged with assault and battery. The same order was made in the case of John Brown, a negro who made an assault on Alec Douglas who was yesterday sentenced to prison for the same offense. Douglas when questioned by the court said he had no objection to the dismissal.

An order of discharge was made yesterday in the matter of the estate of Maria

BY AUTHORITY.

AUCTION SALE OF AWA LICENSES.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 107, Chapter 55 of the Penal Laws of 1897, one Awa License for each district of the several Islands will be sold at Public Auction between the 1st and 15th day of December, 1901, each license to be for the term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1902. The upset price will be as follows:

For the District of Honolulu, \$1,000.00.
For the District of Hilo, \$500.00.
For the District of Waialua, \$500.00.
For the District of Lahaina, \$250.00.
For each other District, \$100.00.

The license for the Districts of Honolulu, Ewa and Waianae, Waiailua, Koolauloa and Koolauapoko, on the Island of Oahu, will be sold at the front entrance of the Capitol on Friday, the 6th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

Those for the Islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai, will be sold in the respective Districts of those Islands, upon such day and date within the limit of the time fixed by law, as shall be designated by the several Sheriffs or their Deputies. Due notice of date and place of sale will be given by posters in each of the said Districts.

A cash deposit of twenty-five per cent of the amount of the successful bid will be required on the fall of the hammer, said deposit to be forfeited to the Government if the full amount of the bid is not paid within five days of the day of sale.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.
Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu,
November 13, 1901. 2335-31F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Frank Louis vs. Maria Gloria Costina—The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting.
You are commanded to summon Maria Gloria Costina, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the September term thereof, to be held at Lihue, Island of Kauai, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Frank Louis, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed libel for divorce. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. J. Hardy, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, at Lihue, Kauai, this 17th day of May, 1900.

(Signed) HARRY D. WISHARD,
Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and exact copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of the said cause until the next March, 1902, term of this court.
Dated Lihue, Kauai, November 5, 1901. HARRY D. WISHARD,
Clerk.

2335—Nov. 15, 22, 29, Dec. 6, 13, 20.

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of those certain mortgages made by John M. Lemos to W. R. Castle, trustee, dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1897, and the 16th day of June, A. D. 1898, recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 174, pages 150 and 151, and in Liber 174, pages 102 and 103, respectively, and the same assigned to M. C. Silva by said W. R. Castle, trustee, by deed of assignment dated the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, and recorded in Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 174, page 150, and Liber 180, page 102.

And in accordance with the provisions of that certain mortgage made by the said John M. Lemos to M. C. Silva, dated the 18th day of June, A. D. 1901, recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 226, pages 126, 127 and 128.

Notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit:

NON-PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL.
Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of the time fixed from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgagee will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, of said day.

Further particulars can be had of A. G. Correa, attorney at law.
Dated Honolulu, November 12, 1901.

THE PREMISES COVERED BY SAID MORTGAGES, CONSIST OF.

1. All of that certain indenture of lease of premises at Kukuluae, Honolulu, Oahu, made from William Ringer to the said John M. Lemos, for twelve years, from the 18th day of March, A. D. 1897, and recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 175, page 146, together with all the buildings and improvements erected thereon.

2. The right, title and interest of said John M. Lemos in and to that certain agreement made on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1900, by and between Ignacio M. Pavao and said John M. Lemos, whereby said Ignacio M. Pavao agrees to sell to said John M. Lemos that certain leasehold interest granted by the trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop to William Ringer, by lease dated the 25th day of January, A. D. 1895, and also all the buildings and improvements houses and outhouses on said premises situate.

2335—Nov. 15, 22, 29, Dec. 6.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual meeting of the Hale Kala Ranch Company, held on the 21st instant the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year.

H. P. Baldwin, Esq., President.
L. A. Thurston, Esq., Vice Pres't.
Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Treasurer.
E. F. Bishop, Secretary.
W. G. Taylor, Auditor.
E. F. BISHOP, Secretary.
Dated Honolulu, November 27, 1901. 2335

Borger J. A. M. Oorlo, administrator, is required to pay over \$213.70 to the minor heirs.

TAX APPEAL DECISIONS

Supreme Court Makes Rules for Tax Payers.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Supreme Court handed down two decisions upon the appeals from the tax court yesterday, promulgating at the same time information of much value to the taxpayers generally. The Supreme Court reverses the lower court in the proposition that property can be assessed only up to eight times its annual rental value. As a net result of the decisions, which are made in the matter of the Estate of Bernice Bishop and of Emily K. Mehrten about \$25,000 is added to the taxable valuation of the Territory.

The opinion of the court is as follows in the matter of the Bishop Estate: A decision of a Tax Appeal Court, though not having the conclusiveness of a jury verdict, should not be disturbed for light reasons.

To apply the eight-rental rule (Civ. L. Sec. 820) to determine the value of the landowner's interest in land for purposes of taxation would be manifestly unfair and unjust where the land was leased nineteen years ago at a rental of only \$100 a year, and is now worth \$30,000, although the lease has twenty-one years yet to run. The landowner's interest is assessed at \$7,500.

When a taxpayer makes a return within the time prescribed by the statute, and the assessor gives him further time for furnishing additional information, and he furnishes such information and it is accepted by the assessor as part of the return, the latter cannot object on appeal that the return was not complete in the first instance.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

By Frear, C. J.

This is an appeal by the tax assessor from the assessments made by the Tax Appeal Court of two pieces of land belonging to the Bishop estate.

The first is a lot fronting on Union square in Honolulu, containing 8,350 square feet. Its dimensions are 90 feet on King street, 78.8 on Richards street, 94.5 on Merchant street, and 106 in the rear. It was returned at \$30,000, assessed by the present assessor's predecessor in office at \$30,000, admitted by the present assessor to be the fair value of not over \$30,000, and valued by the Tax Appeal Court at \$30,000. The assessment was made as of January 1, 1901. The evidence was substantially as follows: This lot fronts on three streets and is vacant and unimproved. A lot also vacant and unimproved, not far away, on another corner of the same block, nearer the center of the town, having about 55 feet frontage on Merchant street and 72 on Alakea, was sold in June, 1901, at the rate of \$3.22 a square foot. It was returned for taxation by its former owner at the rate of \$5.47 a square foot. There is no evidence as to the circumstances under which the sale took place. One witness, a government surveyor, testified that in June, 1900, he valued all the lots in this block for the comptroller of Public Works, and that after due consideration he valued the lot just referred to at \$4.44 a square foot, and the lot now in question at \$4.50 a square foot. Another surveyor, the superintendent of land and agent of the estate in question, testified that the return of \$30,000 or about \$3.50 a square foot was made after careful study, and that there had been a tendency in 1900 toward a lowering of values. A lot in an adjoining block, nearer the center of the town, with a frontage on King street, but not a corner lot, containing about 21,000 square feet, was sold in July, 1899, at auction at the rate of a little less than \$2 a square foot. The Tax Appeal Court state in their decision that two lots, not corner lots, adjoining the lot in question, had been assessed at \$2.40 and \$2.25 a square foot, though we do not find this in the transcript of the evidence. The evidence is rather meager on which to base an estimate of the value of the lot. While the decision of the Tax Appeal Court has not the conclusiveness of a jury verdict, it is entitled to some weight. We do not find sufficient reason in this instance for disturbing the finding of that court and accordingly it is affirmed.

The other lot is one of about eleven acres, situated at Pawaia, in Honolulu, with a frontage on the lower side of King street between Sheridan street and the Walkiki road. It was returned at \$300, assessed at \$300,000, and valued by the Tax Appeal Court at \$300,000. The peculiar feature of this tract is subject to a lease for forty years at a rental of only \$100 a year, the lease having twenty-one and a half years yet to run. There seems to be no dispute that the land unimproved is worth \$30,000, as held by the Tax Appeal Court. But as it is rented for only \$100 a year, that court valued the land, subject to the lease, at only \$300—presumably under the provisions of the statute (Civ. L. Sec. 820), "that when any real estate or house is leased or rented, the sum of eight years' rental thereof shall be the assessment value of such real estate or house, unless such valuation shall be manifestly unfair or unjust." This "eight year rental rule" was discussed in *Parker vs. Shaw*, 9 Haw. 407, and *Chilton vs. Shaw*, 13 Haw. 250. A valuation under that rule is generally "manifestly unfair and unjust" when, as here, the property was leased years ago at a small rental that could now be obtained. Just what the valuation of the landowner's interest in such a case should be, depends principally on the length of the unexpired term of the lease and the difference between the stipulated rental and the market rental value. The value of the landowner's interest increases and that of the tenant's interest decreases as the expiration of the term approaches, other things remaining constant. Of course, the value of the property as a whole may change so that the values of both interests may increase or decrease absolutely, though the values may change in different directions relatively to each other. Presumably when the lease was made, the stipulated rental was the market rental value. If that were so the value of the land at that time on the eight year basis was \$300. It has now increased to \$30,000. A portion of this increase belongs to the landowner, who should pay taxes on that portion. This is a property tax, not an income tax. The Tax Appeal Court, by following the eight year rule, practically released from taxation a property worth \$29,700 (\$30,000-\$300), to come into possession twenty-one years

hence. The trustees of the Bishop estate themselves consented to an assessment of \$5,000 before the Tax Appeal Court. In our opinion it may safely be placed at \$7,500. This would be less than \$300 plus a sum that would at seven per cent, compound interest amount to \$29,200 in twenty-one years, that is, the present value of \$29,200 to be received at the end of twenty-one years, discounting at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, compound interest.

Counsel for the assessor urge, however, that the owner cannot set up the fact that there is an outstanding lease for a long term at a low rental, for the reason that the lease was not mentioned in the return. The statute requires that the return shall be made in the month of January, and that it shall enumerate among other things all leases with the names and residences of the persons to whom the leases are made (Civ. L. Sec. 870), and provides (Sec. 872) that if any person shall refuse or neglect to make said return, etc., the assessor may make the assessment according to the best information within his reach, and the same shall be conclusive, and not subject to appeal. It appears that the return was made within the time prescribed by the statute, and that the land in question was described therein, but mention was not made that it was subject to a lease; but the assessor's predecessor gave further time for the filing of a schedule of the leases of the estate, and such a schedule was prepared and handed to him in the month of May, and was accepted by him as one of the documents to go with the return, but the present assessor did not know of this. The assessor then found this schedule, and produced it before the Tax Appeal Court.

The person making the return should take care that he complies with the statute and properly describes his interest in the property. It may be that the return blanks furnished by the assessor should be more explicit. The only column provided in those blanks for descriptions of leases by landlord is that which is headed "Improvements." There is no special reference to leases or special interests in land. But if a person omits to properly describe his interest in a tract of land, he cannot complain if the assessor assesses him as sole owner in the absence of other information as to outstanding leases or other interests. On the other hand, it is to be observed that even when a person refuses or neglects to make any return whatever, the assessor cannot act arbitrarily or capriciously. He must make the assessment according to the best information within his reach. His valuation, even though greatly excessive, may not be subject to appeal, but there could be other remedies, in case it could be shown that he had acted fraudulently or capriciously or with gross carelessness, and not according to the best information within his reach. It may be a question how far the requirements of the statute can be waived by the assessor. It is clear that there are some provisions that he cannot waive, as, for instance, that which adds ten per cent to the tax after it becomes delinquent. But there would be nothing to prevent him from using, in making an assessment, any information that might be furnished him by the taxpayer after the time limited for making the return, and, in our opinion, if the taxpayer acts in good faith, makes a return, and is ready and willing to furnish further information for furnishing such information and it is furnished and accepted by the assessor, the latter cannot be permitted afterwards to set up that the taxpayer had not fully complied with the statute in the first instance. The statute must be construed reasonably and with a view to carrying out the probable intention of the legislature. The legislature apparently inserted the penal provision in question mainly to prevent fraudulent or willful or grossly careless violations of the statute, and not to impose unnecessary hardship on those who endeavor in good faith to comply with the statute. It inserted the provision as to returns and what should be stated therein in order that the assessor might have the requisite information for making the assessment. In this instance he had just the information he desired and in a manner and at a time that was satisfactory to him, and which led the taxpayers to understand would be satisfactory. But for his action in granting further time, the taxpayer might have furnished the list of leases within the time named in the statute. See *New Canaan vs. Hoyt*, 22 Conn. 148; *Lowell vs. County Commissioner*, 2 Allen, 545; *Sharpe vs. Eagle*, 2 Okl. 624.

The decision of the Tax Appeal Court assessing the lot on Union square at \$300,000 is affirmed, and that assessing the landowner's interest in the lot at Pawaia at \$300 is reversed, and that interest is assessed at \$7,500.

(Signed.) W. T. FREAR, C. A. GALBRAITH, A. PERRY.

ROBERTSON & WILDER, For the Assessor. HOLMES & STANLEY, For the Bishop Estate.

The decision as to Emily K. Mehrten's appeal is as follows: Under our statutes, one who returns land for assessment purposes as sole owner, without mention of a lease to which it is subject, cannot on appeal set up the lease to show that he had a less interest than that returned.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

By Frear, C. J.

This is an appeal by the Tax Assessor from the assessment of the Tax Appeal Court of a lot in Honolulu having a frontage of 345 feet on Alakea street, 34 feet on Queen street, and an area of 18,987 square feet. The lot is subject to a lease made in January, 1885, for fifteen years at an annual rental of \$300. It seems not to be disputed that the lot, if unimproved by the lease, would be worth \$25,000. The value of the landowner's interest would be \$7,200 if estimated by the eight year rule. (Civ. L. Sec. 820) This is the amount returned by the taxpayer, and fixed by the Tax Appeal Court. To apply that rule in this case, however, would be "manifestly unfair or unjust," to use the language of the statute, and therefore it should not be done. See the case of *Bishop estate*, ante. Consent was given before the Tax Appeal Court to an assessment of \$15,000, but that court nevertheless added to the eight year rule. We need not make an estimate of the value of the property subject to the lease. In our opinion, the statute made the assessment by the assessor conclusive and not subject to appeal so far as the outstanding lease is concerned.

This case is much like that of the *Bishop estate*, supra, in that a return was made of the property as if owned in fee simple, and no mention was made of the outstanding lease. It differs from that case in that no further time was given for furnishing information as to the lease, and as far as appears the assessor knew nothing about it. The assessor, gave in his return a list of the leases held by him, and among them the following: "Alakea and Queen Sts. (E. & J. Mehrten), 1885." But this was in the return of another party, the description is very brief, and the names of the lessors are

given as "E. & J. Mehrten," while the return in the present case is "Mrs. Emily K. Mehrten." We cannot presume from this that the assessor knew that the lease mentioned in the return of the Honolulu Iron Works was that attempted to be set up now or that he had that in mind when assessing the property in question, even if we could hold that, if he did know it, the taxpayer could set that up in the present proceeding under the circumstances. The statute (Sec. 821), provides that the interest of every person shall be separately assessed, and that (Sec. 870) leases, mortgages, etc., on property shall be set forth in the return. One who makes a return as sole owner without mention of leases, etc., cannot complain if he is assessed accordingly, the assessor not knowing of interests of lessees, etc. On appeal in such case, the rental might be shown as bearing on the question of the value of the property, but the lease could not be set up to show that the one making the return had a less interest than that returned.

The assessment of \$7,200 by the Tax Appeal Court is as valid as the assessment of \$25,000 by the assessor is allowed to stand.

(Signed.) W. T. FREAR, C. A. GALBRAITH, A. PERRY.

ROBERTSON & WILDER, For the Assessor. HOLMES & STANLEY, For the Taxpayer.

THE RIGHT SORT OF DINNER.

It is nice to hear Mr. F. Fern say he enjoys his meals. A dinner that tastes good, that goes to the spot like a horse on his way home, a dinner that is eaten in pleasant surroundings, and with plenty of easy talk and laughter—that is the sort of dinner for me.

It is worth a dozen meals of poor stuff badly cooked, and swallowed under conditions that would spoil the appetite of a shark.

That you may get all the benefit that can possibly be got from a dinner, I say, the food itself must be all right, the circumstances all right, and your (and here is where the main point comes in) your digestion all right.

A rare and difficult combination, oh my half-starved fellow pilgrims through this vale of bad cooks, solemn fools, weak stomachs, and sordid boarding-house keepers.

In early life Mr. Fern, who now lives at 93, Victoria street, Auckland, N. Z., followed the sea. Although he does not allude to it we may assume that he was not troubled with indigestion at that time. Seafaring men are apt to have keen appetites—appetites worthy of better grub than most of them get hold of.

It was after Mr. Fern knocked off the sea and tried his luck on land that his digestive apparatus failed to respond to his demands upon it.

Writing on the 6th April, 1900, he says: "My complaint first made itself felt about eighteen years ago. I was constipated, had almost constant eructations, and frequent spells of palpitation."

"In spite of all I could do, or get the doctors to do, to cure it, this ailment (whatever the real cause or root of it may have been) went on for eight years. And a right nasty strip of time that was; it is logged in my memory as a long spell of heavy weather."

"I fairly dreaded my meals, the act of eating sickened and disgusted me, even when the food was what it ought to be."

"Well, matters went on this way one year after another until I got, in a manner of speaking, sunk down into the situation and became used to it as a man does to being locked up in prison."

"Finally I ran across Mother Selge's Syrup and tried it, because a man I knew said he believed in it."

"It helped me from the first go off, and in about seven months I was a well man from top to toe. The constipation, the dyspepsia, and the heart trouble were all gone. My eye is now clear, my hand is steady, and my appetite and digestion would pass inspection anywhere."

"I have traded for fifteen years at my present address, and am well known in this city."

"I mention the time that Mother Selge's Syrup took to cure me (seven months) so that people with chronic ailments, and deep-seated ones too, may not be discouraged and leave off the medicine."

"My advice is, persevere, stick to it, never give up, and the Syrup is certain to pull you through."

"I enjoy my meals nowadays, and it has got to be a pretty bad dinner that makes me leave the table unsatisfied."

INTER-ISLAND CABLE.

The interesting rumor comes from Hawaii that when Mackay lays his cable he may be induced to land it on the big island and continue the line from there to Maui, thence to Molokai, Oahu and Kauai, leaving the group at the latter point for the Orient and affording these islands a local as well as a general service.

The argument in favor of this move assumes that the wireless telegraph will continue to be but an intermittent success. They say in Hilo that for weeks past service between Hawaii and Maui has been inoperative. Honolulu knows of frequent lapses all along the line. Yet it is fair to say that the wireless telegraph does well elsewhere and that it is possible, by the use of recent apparatus, to make the system perfect. In that event the only argument for a cable would be to cut down message rates by competition.

Fortunately there is time enough before the Commercial Cable Company begins its work, to test the wireless system under improved conditions. By the record then made it will be possible, no doubt, for business people here to decide as to the wisdom of encouraging the Mackay people to give an inter-island service.

Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Oahuian, has reached the Advertiser's table. The editor-in-chief of this interesting magazine, which is issued by the student corps of Oahu College, is William H. Haan, and the business manager is George Canavaro. The other members of the writing and business staff are: Charlotte Dodge, Alexander Walker, Florence Hill, Frederick Lowrey, Florence Hall, Douglas Kincaid, Ruth Whitney, Edith Spalding, Sherwood Lowrey, Ralph Johnstone. The magazine is nicely written and has a good advertising display. It makes, we believe, the thirty-ninth publication regularly issued in Honolulu.

THE ROADS ARE BAD

Boyd and Campbell Return From Hawaii.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

James H. Boyd, superintendent of Public Works, and Marston Campbell, his assistant, returned from Hawaii yesterday after a two weeks' tour of the island, investigating its need for public improvements. They gained a thorough knowledge of the roads, buildings and wharves required in the North and South Kona districts and the work will be done when the funds for the purpose can be obtained. There is room for the expenditure of enormous sums of money to make the roads as they should be, and some of the people who would be benefited by the improvement, according to Mr. Boyd, believe that the only way they can obtain it is through a special session of the legislature.

Speaking of the results of his trip yesterday Mr. Boyd said:

"We found the roads generally in a pretty bad condition. Front street in Hilo which was washed out a few weeks ago needs raising to grade and must be remacadamized. We made temporary repairs by building a culvert, which will answer the purpose for the time being. The road to the Volcano house, excepting about a mile at Olua village, was washed out by the same storm. The legislature appropriated no money to keep that road in repair, and it is in fearful condition. The road could be repaired now at a cost of \$30,000 to \$50,000, but in a short time it will require double that amount."

"We had a meeting in Olua where the homesteaders, asked for road improvement in Puna. They need the road badly for the purpose of getting out their produce, and for hauling supplies from the railroad depot. I promised them that I would use every endeavor to get money set aside for that purpose. The cost of this improvement would be about \$6,000."

"The Volcano road is in a bad state, and unless soon repaired will become impassable. The stretch of road built by J. H. Waipulani is very good, but from the end of it going through Kaapula it is terrible for a stretch of ten miles. Before reaching Pahala plantation, for a distance of five miles the road is fairly good, and from there to Waiohine the road is in very fine condition. From there to Col. Norris' ranch the road is in first class repair, and from there to the boundary of South Kona the road is as good as can be expected considering the material that can be had for the purpose is only a-a, and they have no roller for crushing the small stones."

"The road through South Kona district is good, and the North Kona roads are in fine condition to about ten miles from the Maguire ranch at Huehue, where a stretch of five miles needs macadamizing. From that point to the end of the North Kona district there is only a trail; a carriage road is badly needed, and would make the circuit of the island complete. Some of these trails are dangerous to life as well as property."

"We also investigated the public buildings in this district. The South Kona court house must be moved from its present location, because of the intense heat in the lock-up where it now is. Plans will be made for a new court house and prison, and it will be built as soon as possible. The site of the North Kona court house must also be changed as confinement in the lock-up is unbearable because of the heat. The waterworks at Waiohine will be improved and enlarged so as to accommodate all the residents of the village, and give them a better water supply."

"The wharves at all these places need replanking, piling and sheds. They are not protected by sheds at present. This is to be our last visit to Hawaii excepting at North and South Kona where soundings for the wharves must be made."

Superintendent Boyd stated that he did not intend to go ahead with public improvements unless for such work as the legislature had already appropriated money, and if any citizen wished to advance the money required for the improvement without a pledge on his part, relying wholly upon the legislature, as was done by Hackfeld & Co. in the case of a new wharf, he would accept the tender.

NORTH HILO LANDS.

Grants Are Authorized to Many Settlers There.

The Executive Council was again occupied with land matters at yesterday's session. The petitions of land settlement associations in North Hilo, submitted by Commissioner Boyd, were approved, and grants were made to D. K. Manuhoa and others, E. K. Simmons and others, Ahuli and others, James Maloon and others, Kekoa and others.

Wine and beer licenses were recommended to be granted to M. Yamazaki, Waianae, R. de Sa, Pearl City, and J. W. Asch, Waimea, Kauai. The application of A. Bompe for license at the last named place was referred back to the High Sheriff, to find if it was within six hundred feet of a church.

Olaa Assessment Called.

At a meeting of the directors of the Olaa Plantation yesterday an arrangement of \$1 a share payable by December 20th was called. This will be the last assessment until June next. E. E. Paxton, managing director of the B. F. Dillingham Co. left for Hilo to inspect the Olaa mill which will be running very soon.

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purser of eruptions. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of balls for soothing irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for rheumatic weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of scented oils. No other so-called soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Eucalypti, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWN & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS LYNCH, Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. FORRESTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

A GUN BARGAIN

Not often do you have the chance of getting a gun at a bargain, but we are going to give it now.

We have a perfect beauty of a double-barreled, 12 gauge shot gun with birch stock and a gun that will surely prove a prize to the hunter, which we offer at \$14 50.

The boys are bagging lots of game this month and we recommend hunting as a good, healthful sport.

Get a gun and a dog and come along.

P. S. If you don't find a dog this is a good "pointer" at any rate.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

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DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 10
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 20
PERU	DEC. 26	PEKING	DEC. 27
COPTIC	JAN. 4	GALIC	JAN. 5
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
PEKING	JAN. 18	CHINA	JAN. 20
GALIC	JAN. 28	DORIC	JAN. 28
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 8
CHINA	FEB. 14		

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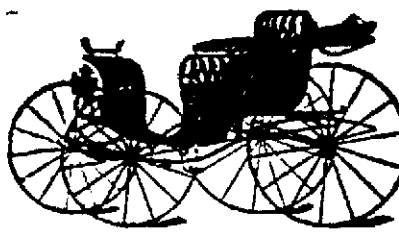
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WRITE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, November 26.
S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, from
Oriental ports.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kau,
Kona and Maui ports.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai
ports.

Wednesday, November 27.
U. S. A. T. Rosecrans, Dobson, from
Portland.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from
Koolau ports.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai
ports.

Thursday, November 28.
Str. Waiatale, Pittz, from Kauai
ports.
Str. Kalulani, Dower, from Hawaii
ports.
Schr. Malolo, from Island ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, November 26.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Ka-
paa; 5 p. m.
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Ko-
loa and Hanalei; 4 p. m.
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for
Kauai ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and
way ports; 12 m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui
ports; 5 p. m.
Schr. Kawaiiani, for Koolau ports; 5
p. m.
Bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, for San
Francisco; 1 p. m.

Wednesday, November 27.
S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, for San
Francisco; 6 a. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai
ports; 5 p. m.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Ka-
paa and Anahola; 5 p. m.

Thursday, November 28.
U. S. S. Solace, Winslow, for Manila,
via Guam; 10 a. m.

Steamer Movements.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.

Name	From	Date
Alameda-S. F.	Nov. 29	
China-S. F.	Nov. 30	
Doric-S. F.	Nov. 30	
Sierra-S. F.	Dec. 11	
Nippon Maru-S. F.	Dec. 18	
Miwere-Victoria, B. C.	Dec. 21	
Alameda-S. F.	Dec. 21	
Peru-S. F.	Dec. 26	

TO DEPART.

Name	For	Date
China-Yokohama	Nov. 30	
Alameda-S. F.	Dec. 4	

Slaughter Houses
Are Now to Be
Moved.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Board of Health yesterday decided to enforce the order made last year by the former board for the removal of the slaughter houses in Iwilei. Though the meat companies located in that vicinity have already had eighteen months to comply with the order, no forcible action will be taken until after a special meeting of the board Friday, to which the representatives of the various slaughter houses will be invited.

The first order of removal was made April 23, 1900, and Executive Officer Pratt read from the minutes of that meeting, showing what action had been taken.

"I have never seen anything so insanitary and filthy," said Dr. Moore, who had visited the place Tuesday. "The slaughter houses are thoroughly infested with rats, and they are a constant menace to public health. I had no idea there was such a nasty, dirty place on the islands."

Dr. Pratt did not believe the place could be placed in a sanitary condition, and the only thing to do was to enforce the order of removal. He stated that the Metropolitan Meat Company had already made plans which had been approved by the board for a new building, out Kalia way, mauka of the fertilizer works.

E. A. Mott-Smith said that he did not wish to act hurriedly in such a matter, and upon his motion, definite action was postponed until Friday, when a special meeting will be held.

DISPENSARY MUST MOVE.

The dispensary is to be moved to a building on South street. The move is made not because the Board of Health wants to do so, but for the simple reason that they have no other alternative. The dispensary is at present located on United States property, in the building near the drillshed, and yesterday the military authorities informed the board that the dispensary must be removed immediately, as the shed was required for storage purposes. Superintendent Boyd has promised a new building for a dispensary, and until that time the temporary quarters on South street will be used.

QUESTION OF SUBSIDIES.

A letter was received from the Queen's Hospital stating that the trustees would cheerfully comply with the regulation of the board and furnish monthly reports as requested. The secretary was instructed to notify the auditor that the warrants should be issued.

The formal application of the treasurer of the Kapiolani Maternity Home for the subsidy voted by the legislature was referred to the special committee having that matter in charge. The board must first be satisfied that the conditions of the law are complied with.

The same action was taken relative to the request of the treasurer of Victoria Hospital for the subsidy.

OTHER MATTERS.

The request of Henry Ma that he be allowed to rejoin his wife and family on Molokai was referred to Superintendent Reynolds. Ma is appearing in the court in connection with the case of the late Kaula, and is now on Kauai, and anxious to return.

The application of Kekai for permission to visit his daughter at Molokai was granted, on condition that he comply with all the regulations of the board.

It was reported that the case against the vendor of bad sausage was now pending in Circuit Court without the consent of Food Commissioner Sherry, but no action was taken relative to the matter.

Dr. Corder reported one new case and one death from plague at Hongkong for the two weeks ending October 20, and one death from cholera at Yokohama for the week ending November 15.

The removal of the government dispensary from its location near the drillshed was begun yesterday, and by this evening all the boxes and supplies in the building at the corner of South and Kawaiahoe streets. The storing of army supplies in the old building will begin today.

THE RAT
CRUSADE
Poison Will Be
Plentifully
Used.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Dr. C. B. Cooper, chairman of the special rat committee, made his report yesterday to the Board of Health. He outlines the work already accomplished by the committee and suggests the urgent need of earnest co-operation on the part of the public.

In the report submitted to President Sloggett he says:

Honolulu, H. T., Nov. 27, 1901.
Dr. H. C. Sloggett, President Board of Health, City.

Sir:—Rats being the principal agency for the transmission of plague and other exposed situation in relation to other countries that are infested making it necessary to take every precaution for the preservation of our commerce and internal well being, your committee on the crusade against rats, consisting of Dr. Pratt and myself, and by courtesy Dr. L. E. Coter of the United States Marine Hospital Service, whose labors and advice have been most valuable, beg to report that after much labor, at last tangible arrangements have been made for the protection of commerce by the united action and guarantee of funds by those most directly interested in shipping and also ways and means have been provided for warfare on the rodents in the business and residence portions of the city.

By the short elapsing of the late legislature to provide for emergencies of this nature, only \$10,000 was allotted for the biennial period, to protect the interests of these islands, and that sum to be specifically used for fumigation.

As it cost in a recent epidemic \$500,000, exclusive of fire claims, it can be easily seen that this department is more than handicapped to do good work, by such a paltry sum.

It is proposed to put the wharves in such a permanent condition as to render fumigation an easy matter and render our shipping interests safe and with a practically clean bill of health. It is proposed also to engage few good men for work in the more thickly populated districts to distribute rat poison and instruct in the placing of same, setting and care of traps and such other work as may arise in that line.

It is also hoped to procure a 12-horse power engine with a sulphur fan, which can be placed on a truck, making it thus easy for transportation, to be used when necessary for fumigation.

The Board of Health will furnish free rat poison to all applying for it, and every one able to purchase their own traps are expected to do so, and thus aid the Board in this crusade. Traps will be furnished to the indigent. It is useless to expect favorable results unless there is concerted action by the entire community.

C. B. COOPER.

COURT NOTES.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The jury in the case of the United States vs. the Bishop Estate spent yesterday afternoon in a careful examination of the land in dispute. The plan of making the trip in wagons was abandoned, and instead the jury took the 9:30 o'clock train yesterday morning, and arriving at Pearl Harbor, went immediately to Kuaehua Island, where they made a careful investigation. From the island they were taken in small boats to the mainland, where wagons had been provided for their accommodation. They were driven and walked over every foot of the seven hundred acres condemned by the government. Some of the land had been freshly ploughed, and in other parts coral rocks impeded the way so that the journey was not the pleasantest in the world.

In fact, so rough was the ground that two of the wagons broke down, and the jurymen were compelled to walk for the larger part of the distance.

As soon as the examination of the land was concluded the jury and accompanying officials were given an advance Thanksgiving dinner by Manager Low of the Honolulu Plantation Company.

Immediately at the conclusion of the turkey feast the party boarded the regular train and returned to the city, reaching here before three o'clock. Court was then convened, and the jury dismissed, to reappear Friday morning.

Accompanying the jury, which was in charge of Marshal Hendry, were Judge Esteve, W. B. Maling, United States Attorney Dunne, Captain Merry, Lieutenant Commander Pond, Captain White, Attorney W. A. Kinney and Land Agent Dodge of the Bishop estate. The trip, though an arduous one, was much enjoyed by the entire party, as was the hospitality of Manager Low.

Together the members of the party walked in the neighborhood of twenty miles over rough and broken ground.

TWO INDICTMENTS BY GRAND JURY.

The Federal grand jury returned two indictments yesterday afternoon.

Wilson Mahiko was indicted for a crime of forgery, i. e., raising a United States postal money order. The defendant was in waiting outside the court room and was immediately placed under arrest by Marshal Hendry. His bond has been fixed at \$2,000 by Judge Esteve. The crime was committed at Kailua, Kona, Island of Hawaii. The money order for \$4 was purchased in that town and the four raised to "fourty," while a cipher was added to the figure "4," making it "44." The crime is punishable by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment of not less than two years or more than five years.

The other indictment was returned against R. M. Rainat, carpenter on the Hoanoke, charged with disobedience of orders and assault upon the high priest. The second mate in the complainant in the case. The bond of the prisoner was fixed at \$100, and he was placed under arrest last evening. The arraignment of both defendants will probably take place Friday.

A combined onslaught is to be made upon the famous ballist act in the Supreme Court of convictions are had in several of the criminal cases now pending before the Circuit Court.

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Baking PowderMakes the bread
more healthful.Safeguards the food
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Yesterday T. McCants Stewart, attorney for William Davis, made an attack on the ballist law, claiming that it was illegal, and challenging the panel of petit jurors drawn to hear the case.

In the case of Wm. K. Rathburn wherein Attorney Robertson made a similar attack on the grand jury panel, no further action looking to an appeal has been taken, and nothing further will be done before the termination of the trial, as it will be unnecessary in the event of an acquittal.

The motion filed yesterday in the Davis case was as follows:

"And now comes William Davis, defendant above named, by T. McCants Stewart, his attorney, and hereby challenges the panel of Trial Jurors, returned for this November Term of this court, denying the right of them and each of them to try this defendant on the following grounds, to wit: That said panel of jurors, and each of them, was selected and summoned without authority of law, and to the prejudice of defendant."

Judge Gear promptly denied the motion, stating that he based his decision on the one given by Judge Humphreys in the Rathburn matter, and the defendant was allowed exceptions. Mr. Stewart stated that he simply wished to preserve the rights of his client in the event that an appeal to the Supreme Court became necessary.

Davis is charged with having shot a Chinaman a few weeks ago. The evidence of the prosecution was to the effect that the defendant, in company with several other young men, were out horseback riding and became noisy and boisterous. While passing a wagon in which was seated the Chinese, a pistol was discharged, and the occupant of the wagon received the bullet in his chest. The prosecuting witness stripped and exhibited the wound to the jury yesterday. The defendant makes no denial of the fact that the Chinese was wounded, but Davis alleges that he did not do the shooting. His father was on the stand and testified that the only gun which was owned by the boy had been in his possession at the time of the shooting. The gun was also introduced in evidence, and the witness testified that he had used it to shoot at a dog, then emptying it of its contents. At the request of the Court, the gun was handed to Davis senior, who was told to discharge it, but the trigger obstinately refused to respond.

The case went over until Friday morning, adjournment being taken at 5 o'clock. The defendant's case has not been concluded and the arguments will be presented Friday.

TWO YEARS FOR ASSAULT.

Jonah Davis was found guilty yesterday of assault with a weapon, and was thereupon sentenced to a term of two years in the Oahu prison.

Arthur Aukal was the complaining witness, who was badly slashed with a knife. The quarrel between the two men was over the possession of a borrowed lariat. Both men were on horseback when the fight occurred, and Aukal was terribly cut on the arm. Judge Gear, in passing sentence, remarked that he was sorry he was unable to make the punishment more severe. The following jury heard the case:

Edward Woodward, Benj. R. Campbell, Isiah Bray, Jas. K. Merseberg, James M. Sims, John M. Davis, Alexander K. Aona, Ruby A. Dexter, Charles E. Lake, John L. Hausmann, John A. Noble and James Kahalepua.

GETS OFF EASY.

Frank Fisher, charged with assault, was fined \$30 and costs, though he got off easier than Judge Gear intended. The defendant's attorney asked that leniency be shown, as Fisher had an opportunity to leave on a ship, and would do so. The prisoner stated that he was a hardworking man and saved his money.

"How much money have you got?" asked the Court.

"I've saved up \$50," replied the defendant cautiously.

"Guess you had better donate that to the government; it needs the money. I'll fine you \$50."

The defendant walked out smiling, and just as he left the court asked how much the amount of the cash bail was.

"I wish I had known it," remarked Judge Gear when informed that the defendant had placed \$150 in the hands of the clerk as bail.

Iglesias' Port Reduced.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 16.—

The bail of Santiago Iglesias has been reduced to \$500 cash. His trial has been set for December 2. Santiago Iglesias was arrested at San Juan November 7, upon his arrival from New York. His detention was due to his non-appearance after having been thrice summoned by the local courts to appear in a case against him brought in July, 1900. He was then charged with conspiracy for persuading the local Federation of Labor to order all labor organizations to go on strike unless they were paid in gold at the same rate as they had been paid in silver. A general strike, accompanied by some violence, followed. This was at the time of the change in Porto Rican currency. When the case against Iglesias was first called he was at large on his own recognizance. He did not appear for trial then, nor upon the date of two subsequent adjournments. When arrested here last week his bail was first placed at \$2,000.

Ottawa Mayor Disqualified.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 26.—Mayor W. D. Morris pleaded guilty in the police court to a charge of buying liquor during prohibited hours. He was fined \$5 and costs, and told the court he accepted his punishment, which the coronation involved. He is no longer mayor of the city, and is disqualified for two years.

CABLE
BETWEEN
ISLANDS

(Continued from page 1.)

"The matter of inducement to be offered to secure the building of a line is another question and one calling for serious consideration. I would not like to give an opinion at once. The branch line of cable would be a valuable feeder to the main line, as it would permit the people of the other islands, of all nationalities to make use of the cable directly to foreign countries. It would be of immense advantage to the sugar planters who would be able to secure information at once as to what was going on all over the islands, news of accidents and all other matters of which specially quick information was desired. It would be of signal advantage but I believe its construction would be entirely a matter for business calculation."

Curtis J. Lyons, the government meteorologist, recalls the first soundings made between the various islands with the view of establishing cable lines. Sometime in the '80's, probably about 1886, these soundings were made and the results indicated a good sea-floor, ranging from 300 to 100 fathoms at the deepest points in the channels, but the soundings and investigations also showed that the currents were very strong, especially in the Molokai-Mail channel.

"Captain Jackson, a retired British naval officer, who was connected with the local survey office," said Mr. Lyons yesterday, "made the soundings. They were made purposely for the laying of inter-island cables. There was a company formed which intended laying these cables, but the fact that there was to be no cable from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands rather dampened the affair. There were extensive soundings made between Niihau and Kauai, Kauai and Oahu, Oahu and Molokai, Molokai and Maui, and Maui and Hawaii. He did not find as much depth in some of the channels as had been expected and there was not over 300 fathoms to Maui. He found 1,000 fathoms between Maui and Hawaii. It is therefore quite deep and there are strong currents necessitating a strong cable to resist them."

"Captain Jackson also made some choice of landing places. For Oahu he chose as a starting place Waiatale Bay with a landing place on the west end of Molokai north of the present light house. He then favored starting from a place near Pukoo or Kamalo, Molokai, landing at west Maui. Starting again at a point near Nu'u, Maui, he selected a landing place between Pua-kou and Kawaihae."

"There did not seem to be any sharp ridges in channels and generally there seemed to be a fairly level sea floor. Of course, if it was contemplated to lay a set of cables between the islands a very exhaustive study would necessarily have to be made. The surveys and soundings made by Captain Jackson are on file on tracings in the Government Survey office and many of his soundings appear on the present hydrographic maps of the United States Navy."

"There was an attempt made to lay a cable between Molokai and Maui, but it was a cheap cable as it turned out and not the kind to resist the strong currents in that channel. It never amounted to anything and it was eventually carried away by the currents. That is the narrowest channel and a favorable place to experiment. I do not see that there can be any special obstacle to the laying of cables between the islands, if the community wants them. I am speaking from the geographical and marine aspects of the policy of concentration. If it is found on further investigation that better floor way could be found outside the channels that would be the only change. The greatest difficulty would be found in the channel between Hawaii and Maui."

"As to the plans of the Mackay company in bringing their cable to the islands I do not see how they can improve on making Oahu the first and main landing place. By so doing they would avoid risks by coming direct to Oahu. In case of war it would be easier to protect, and the complications arising from this source would be at the minimum. To run it to Hawaii and then branch up to Oahu and thence on to the westward, would be to make the cable vulnerable."

Mr. James Gordon Spencer, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "The connection of the islands by cable would be a great advantage. It would be of course be of more value to the planters than to the merchants, though on many occasions the dealers find it necessary to have quick communication with travellers or customers. If there is any probability that the company which proposes to build the cable might be induced to make a connection of the islands, the business people should get into communication with the Mackay company and endeavor to impress upon the management the necessity of considering the laying of the branch line to bring in the other islands."

Mr. W. W. Harris, secretary of the Merchants' Association, said: "There would be great benefit from a cable between all the islands, both as a feeder to the main line of the cable and as well as for the convenience of the residents and business men. The greatest advantage naturally would be to the planters as they would then be able to keep in close touch with every thing that is going on throughout the group. The Merchants' Association will be in favor of any steps which may be necessary to interest the company in the laying of a cable between the islands. There will be a meeting of the Association Friday and if there is a full meeting it is probable that there will be a discussion of the proposition."

Senator Cecil Brown said: "I think the plan for building the cable by way of Hawaii, through the group to Kauai, would be a money-making one for the company. There would be a great amount of business collected for the main line of the cable in addition to the inter-island business. The matter should be taken up here and some representations to the company so as to insure a thorough consideration of the plan should be made."

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Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.
Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.
Saurer Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.
Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.
Stay Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

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representations to the company so as to insure a thorough consideration of the plan should be made."

African Concentration Camps.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune, as a result of the publication of the elaborate report issued by the Colonial Office in relation to the concentration camps in South Africa, Unionist papers pronounce the history of the camps as most creditable to England, while the pro-Boer journals maintain that the moral of the disclosures is the unutterable criminality of the policy of concentration.

It is admitted in the report that there is an indiscriminate massing together of people of insufficient housing and covering, absence of warmth and poor rations. It is stated that the camp prisoners have been divided into two classes, and that people whose relatives have been on commando have been put on half rations. But this policy has since been abandoned, it is said.

King Christian Will Go South.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.—King Christian intends to leave Denmark for this coming winter, as he is unable to endure the severe climate which prevails in the kingdom during that season. He will leave here next week with the Dowager Empress of Russia to visit the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at Gmunden, Austria. From there King Christian will probably go to Livadia, Greece.

HOLLAND WILL BE NEUTRAL.

She Will Not Interfere in the Boer War.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 16.—The government, in the course of a communication to the Chamber dealing with the foreign office estimates, reiterated today its desire for the time being to maintain its policy of neutrality in connection with the South African question, and said: "But while we should scrupulously observe the obligations of international law no one would suggest that the law of consanguinity of race existing between the Dutch and the South African States should be forgotten. The government, therefore, will always remain on

the alert to seize an opportunity for the restoration of peace."

The Finance Minister declared that while he is hopeful the new tariff bill will greatly benefit the treasury and promote prosperity, it will not in any way resemble the protectionist measure about to be enacted by Germany.

AMERICANS NOT WANTED.

German Steamship Lines Afraid Foreigners Will Secure Control.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says it is reported in Bremen that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, like the Hamburg-American line, intends to adopt precautions in order to prevent the concentration of the company is now such that it would be difficult for foreigners to obtain any authoritative voice in its management, but it is conceivable that a large number of shares might be concentrated in foreign hands.

Vote on New Alabama Constitution.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 16.—The official vote from all but six counties announced today placed the majority for the new constitution at 51,560. Five of the six counties missing will go against the constitution, but cannot bring the majority lower than 28,000.

Hereafter all the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamers may be scheduled to arrive at this port in the morning.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Union Mill Company, held at the company's office in Kohala, November 21, 1901, at 2 p. m., the following officers were elected, to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Mr. James Renton.
Vice President, Mr. H. H. Renton.
Treasurer, Mr. F. M. Swann.
Secretary, Mr. H. H. Renton.
Auditor, Mr. T. R. Keyworth.
H. H. RENTON, Secretary.

2327—Nov. 29, Dec. 6, 13.